

CAPSULE SUMMARY

AA-514

John T.E. Hyde Twin Dwellings

171-173 Green Street

Annapolis, Maryland

Circa 1878

Private

The twin dwellings at 171-173 Green Street were constructed circa 1878 by John Thomas Emory Hyde, who served as mayor of the City of Annapolis in 1870-1871. Built as income-producing dwellings, the building is located on the site of a three-story structure that was erected in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century on the property, and may include portions of the structure begun in 1789 by James Flaherty. Upon Hyde's death in 1879, the single-family dwellings were devised separately to the youngest of his eight children. The first owner-occupant of 171 Green Street was James D. Rayfield in 1888, while 173 Green Street continued to be used as rental property until 1920. Many of the residents of both dwellings were veterans of World War I, and also served at the United States Navy Academy. The twin dwellings, both now owner-occupied, were augmented by the addition of porches and rear additions. In 1976, Historic Annapolis Foundation was granted an easement for 171 Green Street.

The only masonry twin dwellings on Green Street, the structure stands two-and-a-half stories in height on a slightly raised foundation of brick. It is covered by a side-gabled roof, finished in standing-seam metal, and constructed of six-course American-bond brick, which was a popular construction bond in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The building is four bays wide, providing each dwelling with two bays and a centrally placed front-gabled dormer. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the center of the structure. The chimney that extends from the southeastern slope of the main block is parged and capped with two square hoods. The chimney on the northwestern slope has been reconstructed and is capped by a single clay pot. A very large interior brick chimney rises from the one-story addition at 171 Green Street, while a large exterior-side brick chimney is located on the northeast elevation of the one-story addition at 173 Green Street. The cornice, present on the façade and northwest elevation, is composed of alternating projecting rowlock headers. The gable ends are raked with a plain square-edged cornice.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-514

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic John T.E. Hyde Twin Dwellings

other

2. Location

street and number 171-173 Green Street not for publication

city, town Annapolis vicinity

county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Peter B. and Kathy L. Miller (171 Green Street)

street and number 171 Green Street telephone

city, town Annapolis state Maryland zip code 21401

4. Location of Legal Description (171 Green Street)

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 3696 folio 864

city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 795 tax ID number 02109122

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	2	0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0	0 objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	2	0 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		

Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory

2

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The pair of single-family dwellings at 171 and 173 Green Street was constructed circa 1878. The only masonry twin dwellings on Green Street, the structure stands two-and-a-half stories in height on a slightly raised foundation of brick. It is covered by a side-gabled roof, clad in standing-seam metal, and constructed of six-course American-bond brick, which was a popular construction bond in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The building is four bays wide, providing each dwelling with two bays and a centrally placed front-gabled dormer. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the center of the structure. The chimney that extends from the southeastern slope of the main block is parged and capped with two square hoods. The chimney on the northwestern slope has been reconstructed and is capped by a single clay pot. A very large interior brick chimney rises from the one-story addition at 171 Green Street, while a large exterior-side brick chimney is located on the northeast elevation of the one-story addition at 173 Green Street. The cornice, present on the façade and northwest elevation, is composed of alternating projecting rowlock headers. The gable ends are raked with a plain square-edged cornice.

When constructed circa 1878, the dwellings were identically fenestrated on the façade, front directly on Green Street. The symmetrical facades each included a side-entry opening in the outer bay and an elongated window opening in the inner bay. Between 1921 and 1930, a full-width front porch with a side entry was added to the façade of each dwelling. The front porch at 171 Green Street was removed between 1959 and 1967. A one-story porch was also added to the southwest side of the main block at 171 Green Street sometime between 1908 and 1913. This porch now provides the only access to the interior of the main block, the result of an alteration that included the replacement of the single-leaf entry on the façade with a window. This entry opening, which is a mirror of the opening on the northeast elevation of the dwelling at 173 Green Street, is original. According to the current property owner (Peter B. Miller) of 171 Green Street, the change in the location of the primary entry occurred circa 1922. A historic photograph dated 1967 records that the opening had by that time been infilled with a window opening and a paneled apron. When the interior of 171 Green Street was renovated in 1984, the paneled apron was replaced by brick, obscuring the opening's original use as an entry. Historic Annapolis received an easement for 171 Green Street in 1976.

171 Green Street

Setting

A wooden fence extends from the balustrade of the side porch along the southwestern side of the property. An opening in the fence to the adjacent property at 169 Green Street (AA-513) is framed by a wooden pergola. Deeply set back, the wood-frame house at 169 Green Street lines the southwest side of the property, meeting with a high cedar fence (20 feet wide and 8 feet high) that continues around the northwest and northeast sides of the lot. This fence was installed in 2001, replacing a fence from 1995. The rear yard has a brick paved walk that leads to a twisted brick pier. The pier, according to the property owner, is a lamp post, although the lighting apparatus on the top is no longer present.

Exterior

The two-bay wide façade of 171 Green Street is symmetrically pierced by elongated 6/6 wood-sash windows on the first story, and by standard-sized 6/6 wood-sash windows on the second story. The openings are finished with narrow wood sills and flat soldier-arched lintels of brick. The narrow surrounds are 1-¼ inches wide with a torus-molded back band. The front-gabled dormer, placed asymmetrically between the window openings of the façade, has a 6/6 wood-sash window. It has 1-¼-inch wide casing with a torus-molded back band, and cornice returns. The roof of the dormer is clad in standing-seam metal, while the cheeks are finished with metal sheets.

The southwest elevation, which now provides the only access to the interior of the main block of the dwelling, is sheltered by a one-story wood-frame porch. The porch is one bay wide and four bays deep. Accessible at Green Street by four wooden steps flanked on either side by a balustrade, the porch has a half-hipped roof clad in standing-seam metal. It is set on brick piers with lattice and has

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full and engaged Tuscan columns. The balustrade is composed of square balusters with an oval rail. The porch shelters a single window opening in the southernmost bay and a centrally placed entry opening. The window opening, symmetrically placed to the opening on the second story, holds an elongated 6/6 wood-sash. It is framed by a 3-inch wide shallow ogee-molded surround and has a wood sill. The single-leaf entry, located in an original entry opening, is a four-paneled wood door topped by a two-light fixed transom. It has a 1-½ inch surround with an interior torus molding. The second story, in the southernmost bay, has a single standard-sized 6/6 window. The casing is about 2 inches wide with a large interior torus molding. Each of the openings is finished with a flat soldier-arched lintel of brick. The gable end is pierced by a small 6/6 window framed by a 1-½-inch reeded surround. It has a lug lintel of wood.

The westernmost bay of the main block on the southwest elevation has been altered by the addition of a one-story canted bay of three sides and a three-sided square bay. Both additions, built between 1908 and 1913, are constructed of wood frame. The canted bay is clad in weatherboard siding and the square bay has German siding, both with corner boards. The canted bay, located under the one-story porch, is pierced by three elongated 2/2 wood-sash windows. The openings have 4-½ square-edged surrounds with projecting ogee-molded lintel caps and narrow wood sills. The square bay is located on the roof deck of the porch, directly over the canted bay. Covered by a shallow-pitched half-hipped roof, the bay has an overhanging boxed cornice with an ogee profile. The southeast and northwest sides of the bay have single 2/2 windows, while the wider southwest side has paired 2/2 windows. Like those on the canted bay, the openings have 4-½ square-edged surrounds with narrow wood sills. The plain square-edged frieze of the cornice acts as a lintel for the openings.

The northwest elevation of the main block is largely obscured by the ell and subsequent additions. The first story of the elevation is exposed. It has an elongated 6/6 wood-sash window with a 1-½-inch wide torus-molded surround, wood sill, and lug wood lintel.

The first story of the ell on the northwest elevation appears to be original, constructed of six-course American-bond brick. The wood-frame second story was added sometime between 1885 and 1891, as documented by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps. The second story is clad in German siding with corner boards and has a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal. Between 1913 and 1921 as documented by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, the second-story addition was extended nearly a full bay to the southwest. This overhanging alteration, creating an inset or cut-away porch, was supported on the first story by a single brick pier in the west corner. Physical evidence of this alteration is seen on the roof of the structure, which is slightly raised because of the extension of the principal roof rafters approximately 4-½ feet. A long one-story addition of brick was constructed on the northwest elevation of the ell between 1897 and 1903.

The southwest elevation of the ell has two standard-sized window openings and a single-leaf entry opening. The window openings have 6/6 wood sash framed by a 1-½ inch surround with torus molding and lug wood lintel. The entry, located in the westernmost bay, holds a nine-light over two-paneled door topped by a transom. The transom was covered with plywood at the time of the survey. The opening is framed by 2-inch chamfered reeded surrounds. The second story of the ell has a single 6/6 wood-sash at the center of the wall plane. It has a 1-½ inch surround with torus molding and wood sill.

The northwest elevation of the ell has two window openings placed in the outermost bays. Each of the standard-sized openings has a 6/6 window framed by a 1-½ inch surround with torus molding and wood sill.

The painted masonry addition, constructed of seven-course American-bond brick, is covered by a shed roof of standing-seam metal with a square-edged raked cornice. It is pierced on the southwest elevation by paired 6/6 windows with a brick sill. Similarly, the northwest elevation has paired 6/6 windows with a brick sill and square-edged projecting lintel cap. A rectangular opening with a fixed light is located along the cornice line in the northernmost bay. All of the openings in the addition have 2-inch wide chamfered reeded surrounds.

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Interior

The interior of the house at 171 Green Street was substantially renovated in 1984 by the current property owner, Peter B. Miller, a trained architect who oversaw all of the work. The main block of the house is two rooms deep, divided by a straight-flight stair. The ell includes a modern kitchen, while the one-story addition on the rear provides additional living space. The southeast and northwest parlors are nearly identical in ornamentation, a result of the 1984 renovation, which was sympathetic to the original materials. The original wood floors are 3 to 5 inches wide, edged by a 7-½ inch baseboard with an ogee cap. The baseboard is a replica of the original. The window surrounds are 4-¾-inches wide with an ogee with bead profile. The skirts are 4 inches high with a similar ogee with bead profile. The casings are original, having been reused from throughout the house. The main entry opening in the southwest wall is framed by a 4-¼-inch casing with an ogee and bead profile, and base blocks. A 5-inch wide crown molding of wood with an ogee profile encircles each of the parlors.

The straight-flight stair runs the width of the structure, dividing the two parlors. The upper portion of the carriage is enclosed on either side, while the lower portion is open. The open portion of the stair was widened during the 1984 renovations. It has an open stringer with beading along the base. The wall stringer of the enclosed portion of the stair is 7-½ inches with an ogee cap. The pine risers are 8-½ inches high, added in 1984, and the treads are 10 inches deep. The double circle ends of the starter step are finished with tapered round newel posts with volutes. The molded rails are supported by tapered round balusters. The enclosed portion of the stair has a molded wall rails with gooseneck curves. A balustrade with thin round balusters and a molded rail edges the stair opening at the second floor. The square landing newel on the second floor is reeded and concave with a cushioned cap. A half-bath, enclosed behind a bi-fold door, is located under the carriage of the stair with access from the northwest parlor.

A chimney breast is flush with the northeast wall of the northwest parlor. The fireplace opening, finished with a brick hearth, has a painted face to mimic irregular coursed stone. The wood mantel is 4 feet high and 55 inches wide. It has Tuscan pilasters with chamfered shafts, a chamfered frieze board, and marbleized ogee-molded shelf. Built-in cabinets and shelves flank the chimney breast, located in recesses that were created during the 1984 renovation.

The kitchen with half-bath has a vinyl floor, drywall ceiling with florescent lighting, and cabinets on the southwest and northeast walls. The baseboards have an ogee cap. The entry openings are framed by square-edged surrounds, the caps of which have been obscured by the partial lowering of the ceiling. The rear addition, constructed between 1897 and 1903, was being renovated at the time of the survey and was not documented.

The second floor of the main block includes two bedrooms and a central hall with a quarter-turn stair to the third floor, which is a finished bedroom. A full bath, laundry facility, and office are located on the second floor of the ell, which was added between 1885 and 1891 and enlarged by 1921. This space, original one room, was divided in 1984.

Detailing in the second floor is very similar to that of the first floor, however, when original materials were not present, replications were made during the 1984 renovation to ensure the integrity of design and workmanship was maintained. The wood floors are 3 to 5 inches wide, edged by a 7-½ inch baseboard with an ogee cap. The window surrounds are 4-¾-inches wide with an ogee with bead profile. The skirts are 5-½ inches high with ogee and beaded bed molding. The entry openings in the hall are framed by 4-inch wide square-edged casing with base blocks, and a fillet- and ogee-molded head casing. Those in the southeast bedroom are 3-½ inches. The larger southeastern bedroom is accessible by a four-paneled wood door with a metal lockbox and brown ceramic knobs. A closet was added to the north corner of the room in 1984. The openings in the northwest bedroom, which is created by the addition of the three-sided bay on the second story of the structure, have 3-½ inch square-edged surrounds with lug lintels and sills, complete with wide aprons. The main entry into the room is finished with a 4-inch wide square-edged casing with a fillet- and ogee-molded head

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casing. The addition is noted also by the lower ceiling height, the change in floorboards, and the enclosure of a window opening on the northeast wall with beaded boards. This smaller bedroom also includes a closet with a vertical board door in the western corner.

The second-floor addition to the ell is one step lower than the main block. The opening has a 2-½-inch square-edged casing with fillet and ogee-molded head casing. The space contains the laundry room with vinyl floor, bathroom with tile floor, and office with carpeted wood floors. The laundry room and bathroom have 2-½-inch square-edged casing with fillet and ogee-molded head casing. The office has square-edged casing with flat lintels. A small closet with paired accordion louvered doors has been added. Access to the office is through a four-paneled wood door with a lockbox and brown ceramic knob.

Access to the third floor is provided by a quarter-turn stair located on the northeast wall of the transverse hall. The open stair has a square newel with a reeded and concave shaft and cushioned cap. The molded rail rests on round balusters. The wall and stair stringers are square-edged with no detailing. The brick chimney stack projects from the stair, rising to the roof. A vertical-board door under the carriage of the stair, which originally was open, provides access to a closet. This door original was located on the third floor.

The third-floor bedroom, under renovation at the time of the survey, has 3- to 5-inch floor boards edged by a 7-½ inch baseboard with an ogee cap. The original plaster and lathe are present. The square-edged casings are 3-½ inches wide with ogee-molded lintel caps. The dormer window on the southeast side of the room do not have casing. The original beams have been raised and a 2 inch by 4 inch beam with circular sawn marks was added as support (obscured by new ceiling). The exposed roofing includes 1 inch by 6 inch collar beams.

173 Green Street

Setting

A wooden gate, a replacement from 2004, is located between the masonry dwelling and the wood-frame structure at 175 Green Street. A brick paved walk between the two structures provides access to the rear yard. A tall wooden fence with a lattice top runs from the western corner of the dwelling at 175 Green Street along the northeastern side of the property. The fence, installed in 2000, continues around the northwest and southwest side of the lot. A gate is located at the center of the northeast side, providing access to the unpaved alley at the center of the block. The rear yard is paved with bricks and shaded by mature trees.

A freestanding one-story structure of wood frame is noted on the 1891 *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps in the western corner of the property. This secondary structure was not noted on previous or subsequent maps. By 1903, a freestanding wood-frame building that stood one story in height was located directly behind the main dwelling, abutting the one-story rectangular addition that was added to the ell at 171 Green Street. According to the current property owner (Mark Pipkin), a summer kitchen is believed to have existed on the property, indicating a possible use for either of these one-story structures. Further, the possible use of one or both of these structures may have been documented by archaeological investigations that indicate a circa 1887 dwelling existed on the rear of the property. Between 1913 and 1921, the second freestanding building at the rear of the property had been razed.

Exterior

The two-bay wide façade of 173 Green Street is symmetrically pierced by an elongated 2/2 wood-sash window and side entry on the first story, and by standard-sized 2/2 wood-sash windows on the second story. The openings are finished with narrow wood sills and flat soldier-arched lintels of brick. The narrow surrounds are 1-¼ inches wide with a torus-molded back band. The windows are framed by operable louvered shutters of wood that were applied in 1984. The main entry door (replaced in 2002) is a four-paneled

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wood door topped by a single-light transom. Brick below the second-story opening in the easternmost bay has been repaired and repointed. The front-gabled dormer, placed asymmetrically between the window openings of the façade, has a 1/1 window with snap-in muntins. It has 1-¼-inch wide casing with a torus-molded back band, and cornice returns. The roof of the dormer is clad in standing-seam metal, while the cheeks are finished with metal sheets.

The porch, added between 1921 and 1930, extends the two bays of the façade. Set on a brick pier foundation with lattice, the porch has a side entry with wood steps. The half-hipped roof, clad in standing-seam metal has slightly overhanging eaves obscured by metal gutters. The roof is supported by thin tapered Tuscan columns with square balusters and a square rail.

The northeast elevation of the main block is asymmetrically fenestrated with window and entry openings. A single three-light awning window pierces the foundation level in the eastern bay. The rectangular opening has a 1-¼ square-edged wood surround and a flat lintel. Brick around the opening has been repaired and repointed. A single-leaf entry, located at the center of the wall, holds a two-panel and six-light Craftsman-style wood door. The replacement door is topped by a single-light transom. A pair of 6/6 windows with 5-½-inch square-edged aluminum surrounds and a flat lintel provide illumination to the northwest parlor in the main block. Originally, the first story was pierced by two single window openings; the ghosting of one is still visible. The second story is pierced in the northern bays by two window openings, the eastern one of which is slightly smaller. The gable end has single window with a 1/1 wood sash.

According to the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, a one-story brick ell was augmented by a one-story addition on the northwest elevation of the ell. Between 1885 and 1891, a wood-frame second story had been added to the brick ell. In the six years between 1897 and 1903, the wood-frame second story of the ell had been removed. A second story of brick was added to the ell between 1913 and 1921. The two-story ell has a shed roof clad in standing-seam metal. In 1981, according to the current property owner, a wood-frame addition that stands one story in height was constructed on the northwest elevation of the brick ell. The wood-frame addition, clad in aluminum siding, has a shed roof clad in asphalt shingles. Additionally, in 1981, the interior stair was relocated from the main block, requiring the construction of a wood-frame addition on the northeast elevation of the brick ell. The change in construction material, the roof slope of the stair addition, and the window opening on the interior of the structure record this alteration. Accordingly because of the stair addition, the ell and 1981 wood-frame addition are flush with the main block of the house along the northeast elevation.

The stair addition is constructed of wood frame with aluminum siding and is covered by a shed roof of asphalt shingles. It has a single-leaf entry with a six-paneled wood door and paired 6/6 metal-sash windows with metal surrounds. The second story of the brick ell is partially visible above the stair addition. It is pierced by a single 2/2 wood-sash window. The northeast elevation of the 1981 rear addition is dominated by the exterior-side brick chimney that is framed by battered buttresses.

The northwest elevation of the main block is no longer visible because of the addition of the second story of the brick ell, which is pierced by a single 2/2 wood-sash window. The second-story opening, and that on the northeast elevation of the brick ell, has a square-edged surround with an ogee back band and slightly projecting ogee-molded lintel cap. The northwest elevation of the 1981 addition is pierced by a double-leaf opening that original held a pair of sliding glass doors. In 2002, the sliding doors were replaced by double-leaf glass doors framed by one-light side lights. The single-light glass doors swing in and have storm doors on the exterior. The opening is framed by a molded metal surround. A rectangular skylight pierces the roof at the southeastern end.

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Interior

The interior of the main block has a double-parlor plan that appears to have originally been divided by a transverse stair. Alterations to the interior floor plan, which took place circa 1981, have resulted in the creation of a double-parlor plan with a full bath between. The oak floors, installed in the 1930s over pine floorboards, are 1-½ inches wide. Set on 3-inch lathe, the horse-hair plaster walls and ceiling were repaired during the 1981 renovation. The baseboard is 5-½ inches high with a quirked ogee-molded cap. The window and door openings have 3-½ inch wide square-edged casing with an interior bead, and projecting fillet and ogee cap molding on the head casing. A 3-inch wide crown molding with an ogee profile was added to both parlors in 1981. Additionally, an HVAC system was installed that required the build outs along the ceiling of the southwest wall. A round wooden medallion with ovolo and cavetto molding, beading, and a center acanthus ornaments the ceiling of the northwest parlor, which serves as the dining room.

The projecting chimney breast on the southwest wall of the southeast parlor is ornamented with a circa 1880 black slate mantel that has been marbleized. The mantel stands 4 feet high and 57 inches wide with a slate hearth. A semi-circular arched metal surround has been applied to the fireplace opening, which has an ornamental face with scrolls, floral and geometric motifs, and shells. The fireplace opening was once sealed, but has been opened and converted to a natural gas frieplace. The full bath, located between the southeast and northwest parlors, is accessible from a single-leaf four-paneled door with a ceramic knob. This opening is located in the western end of the northwest wall of the southeast parlor.

Accessible from a single-leaf opening in the northwest wall of the dining room, the modern kitchen occupies the original masonry section of the ell. The former window opening, complete with casing, on the northeast wall of the ell is intact, although the sash is not present. The opening now overlooks the side hall, which includes a wide enclosed straight-flight stair. The stair has a round rail applied to the wall, square-edged wall stringers, and round nosing. The risers are 7-½ inches high and the treads are 11 inches deep. The kitchen and side stair hall open to the rear 1981 addition, which provides a single room. The modern room, which is 14 feet wide, has 2-¼-inch pine floors, with drywall ceiling and walls. A rectangular skylight pierces the ceiling at the southeastern end of the room. The baseboards are 3-¼ inches with an ogee cap. The ogee with quirk casing on the entry and window openings is 3-½ inches wide. A Colonial Revival-style mantel with a brick hearth and face is located on the northeast wall of the room. The oversized mantel is 55 inches high and 76 inches wide with an ogee-molded shelf.

The second floor of the dwelling provides a large bedroom and two full baths in the main block and a second bedroom in the ell. Access to the third story, which includes a single room, is located between the large southeast bedroom and the southeastern bath. When constructed, the second floor provided two bedrooms divided by the third-floor stair. The side hall is similarly detailed to the parlors on the first floor, save the casings on the window and entry openings are 4-¼ inches wide with a reed and concave pilaster profile. The third-floor stair, which is enclosed behind a cut five-paneled wood door, has a straight-flight carriage with three starter steps.

The southeast bedroom has 2-½ to 4-½ inch floorboards with a variety of baseboards. Along the southeast wall, the baseboards stand 9 inches high with a double ogee cap and quadrant kick molding. Along the southwest and northwest wall, where closets were added in 1981, the baseboard is 3-½ inches high with a torus-molding cap. The baseboard along the northeast wall is 5-½ inches high with a square-edged profile. The window casings are 5 inches wide with a square-edged exterior and an ogee interior molding. The aprons are 4-¾ inches with an ogee profile. The circa 1830 door to the bedroom has four panels and a circa 1880 lockbox with a ceramic knob. The added closets have louvered bi-folding doors of wood. The fireplace opening of the projecting chimney breast on the southwest wall has been infilled and the hearth removed.

The two full baths in the northwestern portion of the main block have modern detailing. The rear bedroom on the second floor of the ell has a carpeted floor with plaster walls and ceiling. The baseboard, installed in 1981, has an ogee cap. The window openings,

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which have the original 2/2 sash, have a shallow ogee profile. The entry openings have the same shallow ogee profile, measuring 2-1/4 inches wide. The four-paneled doors have narrow metal lockboxes and ceramic knobs.

The finished third floor provides a single room, divided by the narrow straight-flight stair. The opening of the stair is framed by a wooden balustrade. The wood floors have a random width, with plaster walls and ceiling.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates ca 1878

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates ca 1878

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The twin dwellings at 171-173 Green Street were constructed circa 1878 by John Thomas Emory Hyde, who served as mayor of the City of Annapolis in 1870-1871. Built as income-producing dwellings, the building is located on the site of a three-story structure that was erected in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century on the property, and may include portions of the structure begun in 1789 by James Flaherty. Upon Hyde's death in 1879, the single-family dwellings were devised separately to the youngest of his eight children. The first owner-occupant of 171 Green Street was James D. Rayfield in 1888, while 173 Green Street continued to be used as rental property until 1920. Many of the residents of both dwellings were veterans of World War I, and also served at the United States Navy Academy. The twin dwellings, both now owner-occupied, were augmented by the addition of porches and rear additions. In 1976, Historic Annapolis Foundation was granted an easement for 171 Green Street.

HISTORY

LOT 26

The property on which 171-173 Green Street stands was historically part of Lot 26, which extended from Duke of Gloucester Street southeasterly mid-block along Green Street. James Stoddert resurveyed the lot in 1718 for Amos Garrett, who was believed to have been "the most prominent and by far the most successful" merchant in Annapolis from the first decade of the eighteenth century until his death in 1727.¹ Garrett, who served as the first mayor of Annapolis, apparently made his fortune lending money at interest and dealing with imported goods.² Following Garrett's death, his heirs sold Lot 26 to Dr. Charles Carroll.³ By 1737, Carroll had purchased the adjoining lots designated as 25, 28, 29, 30, and 32. He also owned other non-contiguous property throughout Annapolis.

Dr. Charles Carroll, born in Ireland about 1691, is believed to have arrived in Maryland in 1715. Soon after his arrival, Carroll began to practice medicine, documented by his 1716 account books, although he did not have a medical degree. As explained by Norman K. Risjord in *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*, Carroll's "fee was 100 pounds of tobacco, or a multiple of that for

¹ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), p. 13. Papenfuse places Garrett's death in 1728; however, his grave marker at St. Anne's Church indicates his death date was March 8, 1727.

² Despite the financial success he enjoyed throughout his lifetime, Garrett's body was arrested for debt after his death in 1727, and kept for seven days as was allowed by English Common Law. Elihu Riley, *The Ancient City: History of Annapolis in Maryland, 1649-1887*, (Annapolis, Maryland: Record Printing Office, 1887), p. 76.

³ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 2, Folio 311 and Liber RD 3, Folio 76.

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some extraordinary service. The medicines he prescribed evidently were included in the fee. He also seems to have functioned as a pharmacist, selling drugs on a retail basis. The account book indicates that he purchased his medicines from an agent in London."⁴

Despite the need for educated surgeon, or surgeons as they became known, Dr. Carroll's 1719 account books indicate he had nearly abandoned the medical practice in favor of commerce, agriculture (tobacco), iron manufacturing, and shipbuilding. He also began to acquire and sell vast acres of land, particularly in western Maryland. "He eventually held patents to ninety-six tracts totaling 31,529 acres for an average of 352 acres per holding. Of these, Carroll sold fifty-seven tracts containing 22,781 acres, at a profit margin that frequently reached 400 per cent."⁵ This great wealth appears not to have helped Carroll in his pursuit of Dorothy Blake, the daughter of Charles Blake of Queen Anne's County on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.⁶ A 1955 information sheet compiled by Historic Annapolis, Inc., recounts that "Mr. Blake said that he did not know enough about the young suitor, also that he did not like Annapolis, and therefore Annapolitans. But Carroll assured him [Blake] that he owned land and Negroes, and had already begun building a house. Carroll then said that he was not trying to marry money, but Blake somehow let it be known that he planned to give his daughter fifty pounds sterling, for ten years.... At all events, Blake finally consented, and so the two were married, during 1723...."⁷ A second undated information sheet archived at Historic Annapolis notes the Carrolls were married in 1719. The Carrolls were living in Annapolis by early 1724, presumably residing in the dwelling at the corner of Main and Conduit streets. The construction date of the prominent Annapolis townhouse is tied not only to its construction technology and materials, but also to the birth of Dr. Carroll's first child in the dwelling. Charles Carroll (the Barrister) was born on March 22, 1724; the year after his father had purchased the property on Main Street. Known as the Charles Carroll the Barrister House (AA-671), the dwelling on Main Street at Conduit Street had been sold by Dr. Carroll in 1746 to Nicholas Maccubbin his son-in-law. Historic records document that Maccubbin resided in the house until his death in 1784.⁸ Dr. Carroll appears to have relocated to a newly constructed brick house on Lots 29 and 30, at what is presently the site of 188 Green Street (AA-1289).

In 1752, Dr. Carroll announced the opening of a street to the dock at Main Street from Duke of Gloucester Street. The naming of Green Street has been said by local historians to have been an interpretation of the word "Gratis," meaning without charge or payment. The word was noted at the bottom of publisher Jonas Green's own copy of the *Maryland Gazette*, apparently in Dr. Carroll's own hand.⁹ The declaration was advertised in the *Maryland Gazette* on February 20, 1752:

Dr. Charles Carroll, having made a Street way, from the Head of Nicholson's dock, opposite to the Market House in the City of Annapolis, from the end of Church Street at the Waterside, through his Lots, to Duke of Gloucester Street, for the reasonable convenience of others as well as his own, by the name of Green Street;

This is to give notice, that the said Carroll hath several very convenient Lots, fronting on both sides of the said Green Street, some fronting on that and Church Street, or the Cove, and others fronting on Duke of Gloucester Street and said Green Street, very conveniently situated for good Air, and Prospect, and Building or carrying on any Trade or Business; which Lots he will sell, or

⁴ Norman K. Risjord, *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997), p. 63.

⁵ Risjord, p. 64.

⁶ Risjord indicates Carroll's wife was named Mary Blake, p. 61.

⁷ Historic Annapolis, Inc., "The Carroll the Barrister House, Annapolis," Information Sheet, Fourth Annapolis Open House, April 13-15, 1955. Archived in the vertical property files of Historic Annapolis.

⁸ The Charles Carroll the Barrister House, which its namesake never owned, was moved to the campus of St. John's College on October 3-4, 1955, saving it from demolition.

⁹ Historic Annapolis Foundation Vertical Files, "Green Street."

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lease at very reasonable Rates, for Lives, or an Term of Years. Any Persons inclinable to buy or lease, may apply to said Carroll at his house in Annapolis, and know further. C. Carroll.¹⁰

Although Green Street was commonly used by residents and visitors as a conduit to the wharves and Market Space from Duke of Gloucester Street, Dr. Carroll was unable to successfully sell or lease the lots flanking the street. The northwest side of Green Street was leased by Carroll for 21 years to Thomas Williamson in 1745. With no permanent structure constructed on the property, the lease was terminated by Williamson in 1759, seven years shy of the terms of the lease.

Following the September 1755 death of Dr. Carroll, the property was devised to his eldest son, Charles Carroll the Barrister. The younger Carroll was educated in Europe, attending a preparatory school in Portugal, and Eton and Cambridge University in England. He studied at the Middle Temple Law Courts of London before returning to Annapolis in 1755, just months prior to the death of his father. As the only surviving son, Carroll inherited vast wealth. Charles Carroll differentiated himself from the many other Charles Carrolls by 1766, writing in a correspondence "there are so many of my name in this town that some particular description is necessary to prevent mistakes. Please, therefore, to direct to me [as] Counsellor Barrister at Law; when you write to my correspondents, be pleased to mention me with that addition."¹¹ Thus, he became known as Charles Carroll the Barrister. During his career, Carroll the Barrister was the member of a number of patriotic bodies, including the Councils of Safety, the Committee of Safety, the Committee of Observation, and the Committee of Correspondence. He served as president of the Maryland Convention, which met in May 1776. The Barrister was the principal writer of the Declaration of Delegates of Maryland, originally scheduled for action on July 3, 1776, but adopted on July 6, 1776, two days after the Continental Congress agreed on the Declaration of Independence. The text of Carroll's declaration makes up the first forty-five articles of the Maryland Constitution, which he also helped draft. Carroll and his wife, Margaret Tilghman, had twins who died in infancy. He was charged in the 1783 Tax Lists for six lots in Annapolis, totaling six acres with a value of £1,329.0.0.

In 1783, Charles Carroll the Barrister bequeathed his land holdings, which included the property on Green Street, to his nephews, Nicholas Maccubbin, Jr., and James Maccubbin, provided they change their names to Carroll. The *Maryland Gazette* documented the name change from Maccubbin to Carroll on June 5, 1783, following an official Act of Assembly in April 1783. Nicholas Maccubbin, the father of Nicholas, Jr. and James, was a prominent Annapolis merchant and sheriff. He was married to Mary Claire Carroll, the daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll.

Lot 26, together with the surrounding lots fronting Green Street, was bequeathed to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll, who began to advertise the land for lease after 1783. Maccubbin Carroll had subdivided the lots along Green Street, save Lots 29 and 30 where he resided with his family.¹² Denoted as "Area G," the property at 171-173 Green Street was leased in 1788 to James Flaherty for 90 years. Flaherty was to pay £13.6.8 annually for the lot, £8.17.10 was paid to Maccubbin Carroll and £4.8.10 to Margaret Carroll (wife of Charles Carroll the Barrister) for life. The property measured 40 feet along the north side of Green Street, extending 198 feet from the corner of Duke of Gloucester Street. On the northwest side, the property abutted Lot 27, the present site of the Noah A. Hillman Parking Garage. Flaherty agreed to build a two-story brick, stone, or frame dwelling of approximately 500 square feet within three years of the lease agreement and pay all related taxes.

According to the August 6, 1789 deed of release, James Flaherty had attempted to improve the property now designated as 171-173 Green Street. The deed states "on the north side of Green Street adjoining to a lott [sic] now occupied by Mrs. Small, midwife, being

¹⁰ *Maryland Gazette*, February 20, 1752.

¹¹ Historic Annapolis, Inc. vertical property files.

¹² Edward Papenfuss and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society after the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historical Annapolis Foundation, 1969, Parcel 35, Section III, p. 610.

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on the northeast side of said lott [sic] and did thereon erect a frame and part of the outside work of a dwelling house....¹³ Unable to complete the construction of the dwelling, Flaherty relinquished ownership of the lease agreement, and the "unfinished building" to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll.¹⁴ The status of the building and any subsequent lease agreement by Maccubbin Carroll is unclear; however, a subsequent deed lists Jonathan Parker as the resident, suggesting the structure was completed and leased. A prominent land owner and merchant, Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll was charged for ten dwellings throughout the City of Annapolis, collectively valued in the 1798 Federal Direct Tax at \$1,280. He was also charged for ten dwellings on Main Street, valued in total at \$2,048.

Maccubbin Carroll sold Area G in 1801 to Ann Carr and John Steel of Baltimore City. Sale of this parcel was not typical, as most of the property along Green Street was owned by Maccubbin Carroll at the time of his death and subsequently sold by his heirs after 1815. The deed of sale described the property as "all that lot piece parcel or portion of ground situated in the city first aforesaid and the buildings and improvements thereon and on which a certain Jonathan Parker now resides."¹⁵ Ann Carr was to retain ownership until her death, upon which John Steel and his heirs were to become trustees of the property, which was to be used by the children of Ann Carr. Should Carr be childless at the time of her death, ownership of the property would revert back to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll. The city directory records that Ann Carr lived at 8 Green Street, "Old Town" in Baltimore from 1801 until 1825.¹⁶ This is supported by the 1820 United States Census Records. The only John Steel noted in the city directory for this period was a merchant, who lived at 111 Baltimore Street in Baltimore. No documentation has been identified that reflects the relationship between Ann Carr and John Steel.

In 1816, the property, which appears to have been used as rental property, was sold to John Hammond. The deed was conveyed solely by "Anne Kerr." Despite the change in spelling of the grantor's name, the parcel was described in detail as that lot of ground on Green Street purchased in 1801 from Maccubbin Carroll. Research did not identify an Anne Kerr in Baltimore City in the first part of the nineteenth century.

John Hammond was born about 1793 in the City of Annapolis. He was listed in the 1850 census as a merchant, and in the 1860 census as a printer. The 1831 Real Property Assessment charged Hammond with a single lot and one improvement, collectively valued at \$600. The *Coast and Geodetic Survey* of Annapolis illustrates that the portion of Green Street denoted as Area G was improved by 1844. Hammond sold the property on Green Street in October 1856 for \$800.

The new property owner in 1856 was Mary Eliza Elliott. The deed of sale did not indicate if the property was improved. However, the *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, by Edward Sachse circa 1859, indicates that a three-story structure that was three bays wide and three bays deep stood on the property. The building was covered by a side-gabled roof with two front-gabled dormers and an exterior side chimney. The first story appears to have had a full-width front porch. The structure illustrated by Sachse is believed to have been constructed in the latter part of the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The current twin dwellings on the property are four bays wide, with an interior brick chimney. The porch, still present at 173 Green Street, was added between 1921 and 1930. Furthermore, the 1860 Real and Personal Property Assessments charged Washington Elliott, the husband of Mary Eliza Elliott, for a single lot on Green Street with just one dwelling house. The property with its improvement was valued at \$600.

¹³ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 4, Folio 359 (August 6, 1789).

¹⁴ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 4, Folio 359 (August 6, 1789).

¹⁵ Land Records of Anne Arundel County, Liber NH 11, Folio 96 (May 15, 1801).

¹⁶ James Robinson, *The Baltimore Directory* (Baltimore, Maryland: Warner and Hanna, 1804).

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Building History

Mary Eliza Elliott's heirs owned the property until 1878, when they sold it to John T.E. Hyde, Sr.¹⁷ Born in 1820, John Thomas Emory Hyde served as mayor of the City of Annapolis in 1870-1871. Hyde was responsible for the construction of the present twin dwellings on the property at 171-173 Green Street. This is based on the previous tax assessments that indicated only one dwelling house existed on the property, the circa 1859 *Bird's Eye View of the City of Annapolis* that illustrates a three-bay-wide structure standing three stories in height, and the consistent purchase price of the property throughout most of the nineteenth century. Hyde paid only \$300 for the property, and no reference was made to improvements in the deed of sale. However, the twin dwellings existed on the property at the time of Hyde's death in 1879, as he devised each of the dwellings separately. Ownership of 171 Green Street had been bequeathed by Hyde to Emma M. Hyde, Hyde's youngest daughter. She later became a teacher. Title of 173 Green Street was devised to Louis N. Hyde, the youngest of Hyde's eight children. Emma and Louise Hyde, neither of whom were of age at the time of their father's death, lived with their stepmother, Amanda J. Hyde, on Prince George Street in 1880. Amanda J. Hyde was the fourth wife of John T.E. Hyde.

Further, the 1880 census records that each of the dwellings on the property was leased individually. William J. Kelly, a waterman, leased 171 Green Street. His household included his wife, two sons, daughter, son-in-law, nephew, and two nieces. Edmund Banks, a carpenter, occupied 173 Green Street. He shared the house with his wife, three sons, and four daughters.

171 Green Street

Three years prior to her death in 1888, Emma Merriken Hyde sold the property 171 Green Street. James D. Rayfield and Fannie V.D. Rayfield purchased the single-family dwelling for \$1,000. Rayfield was assessed for one lot on Green Street, measuring 20 feet by 132 feet, that was valued at \$307.50 in 1887. The brick dwelling in which he resided was assessed at \$700. Between 1885 and 1891 during the ownership of Rayfield, a wood-frame second story was added to the original ell. The Rayfields retained ownership until 1893, selling the property to Henry Graham for \$1,200.

Born in Denmark in 1838, Henry R. Graham immigrated to the United States in 1868. He is listed in the 1880 as "captain of watch" at the Naval Academy. Graham occupied the dwelling at 171 Green Street with his wife, Mary, son, two daughters, and father-in-law. In 1900, as recorded by the census, the widower Graham lived with his son and one daughter. Graham sold the house in 1911 to Juliet D. and John S. Strahorn. A lawyer in private practice, John Strahorn was born in Cecil County in 1876. He attended St. John's College, and graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in 1901. During World War I, Strahorn was a captain in the United States Army, retiring as a colonel.

A one-story porch was also added to the southwest side of the main block at 171 Green Street sometime between 1908 and 1913 possibly by Strahorn. Between 1913 and 1921 as documented by the *Sanborn Fire Insurance* maps, the second-story addition to the original ell was extended nearly a full bay to the southwest. This overhanging alteration, creating an inset or cut-away porch, was supported on the first story by a single brick pier in the west corner. Furthermore, a long one-story addition of brick was constructed on the northwest elevation of the ell between 1897 and 1903. Strahorn lived at 171 Green Street with his first wife, Juliet Dexter, and their two sons. Relocating to Southwest Street, Strahorn sold the property in September 1920 to Mary Cecilia McWilliams.

Mary Cecilia McWilliams, born in 1880, was married to William Francis McWilliams, who was a maintenance and repair supervisor at the United States Naval Academy from 1914 until 1949. The 1930 census records that the McWilliams lived at 171 Green Street with their four sons. The property was valued at \$6,000, which is twice what the adjacent dwelling at 173 Green Street was valued in

¹⁷ In 1919, the grandsons of John T.E. Hyde, Sr. purchased the dwelling at 187 Green Street (AA-519).

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1930. The increased assessment was possibly based on the additions made to the rear of the dwelling, and the alterations to the primary façade. Between 1921 and 1930, a full-width front porch with a side entry was added to the façade of dwelling. The front porch was removed between 1959 and 1967. The primary entry on the façade of the building was augmented by the single entry on the southwest elevation circa 1922. Mary McWilliams continued to reside in the single-family dwelling until 1966, selling the property one year after the death of her husband in July 1965.

In May 1966, the building at 171 Green Street was purchased by Anthony Shreve Hooker and I. Lee Bailey Hooker of Orinda, California. The city directory notes that the dwelling was vacant throughout the latter part of the 1960s, becoming the home of lessee Mrs. Francis Hayes in 1972. In 1973, the rental property was sold to Peter James Murphy, III. Within three months, Thomas C. duPont and Blaine duPont became owners of 171 Green Street. The duPonts also owned the single-family dwelling at 165 Green Street (AA-510) between 1971 and 1977. During the ownership of the duPonts, the house at 171 Green Street was used as rental property, divided on the interior into two apartments. Prior to selling the house in 1976, the duPonts granted an "historic, scenic, and open space easement" to the Historic Annapolis Foundation.

In 1976, Robert Edward Schlenzig and Marion D. Schlenzig purchased the property. They retained ownership of the two unit apartment building until September 1978, selling to Robert R. Brannan and Pauline H. Brannan. The city directory notes that the building had been converted back to a single-family dwelling during the short tenure of the Brannans. In February 1984, Peter B. and Kathy L. Miller became the new owners of 171 Green Street. Miller, an architect, undertook an extensive interior renovation project restoring the interior to its original configuration. When the interior of 171 Green Street was renovated in 1984, the last physical evidence of the original side-passage entry on the façade of the building was removed. The Millers currently occupy the dwelling, which they are continuing to renovate.

173 Green Street

Louis M. Hyde, born in 1865, eventually moved to LaPlata, Maryland, with his second wife and their eleven children. He is listed in the 1910 census as a printer. The Green Street property was used as rental property by Hyde. He retained ownership until December 1890, conveying it to William H. Thompson for \$1,405.

William H. Thompson, born in 1818, was a graduate of St. John's College in 1838. He was a teacher at St. John's and the United States Naval Academy preparatory school. In 1876, Thompson was charged for property on Main Street, and in 1878, for improvements on Francis Street. In 1891, the heirs of Thompson were charged for one lot on Green Street, measuring 20 feet by 132 feet. It was valued at \$307.50. The property was improved by a brick dwelling, assessed at \$700. The estate of Thompson was valued collectively in 1894 at \$11,015 and included numerous stocks, bonds, and private securities as well as property in the City of Annapolis.

During the ownership of the Thompson family, sometime between 1885 and 1891, a wood-frame second story had been added to the original brick ell. In the six years between 1897 and 1903, the wood-frame second story of the ell had been removed. A second story of brick was added to the ell between 1913 and 1921.

Raymond Connell leased the dwelling at 173 Green Street from the heirs of Thompson. Connell lived with his wife, daughter, and three sons. The 1900 census records that Connell was born in 1860 at sea, while *Annapolis Maryland Families*, by Robert Harry McIntire, states he was born in 1859 in Whitehaven, England.¹⁸ Connell was the chief electrician on the *USS Hartford*.

¹⁸ Robert Harry McIntire, *Annapolis Maryland Families*, (Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press Company, 1980), p. 155.

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On September 22, 1904, the heirs of Thompson transferred ownership of the single-family dwelling at 173 Green Street to Martha R. Thompson, the wife of Frank H. Thompson. She purchased the property for \$1,405, the same price William H. Thompson had paid in 1890. Living on Main Street in 1910, Frank H. Thompson was a physician. The Thompsons used the Green Street property for rental purposes. The widowed Ella P. Mortimer and her three children leased the house in 1920.

In April of 1920, William and Magdalene Perlitz became the first owner-occupants of 173 Green Street. During the ownership of the Perlitz family, a full-width front porch was added sometime between 1921 and 1930. Born in Germany in 1852, Perlitz died just five years after purchasing the property. His wife, Magdalene Perlitz was born in Germany, near Cologne, in 1859 and was a nurse and then physician. She obtained full ownership of the property in 1925, bequeathing it to her son, William Perlitz in 1932. The 1930 census records that the younger William Perlitz and his mother, along with two boarders, lived at 173 Green Street. The property was valued at \$3,000. William Perlitz is listed in the census as a musician, working as a music teacher. Born in Germany in 1881, he served in the United States Navy during World War I.

The Perlitz family retained ownership until 1941 when they moved to Reno, Nevada. They sold the single-family dwelling in Annapolis to Thomas Christo and Garifalia B. Christo, who were both born in Greece. Thomas Christo, a veteran of World War I was a proprietor of a café on Main Street. Prior to moving to Annapolis, the Christo family lived in Baltimore City, where they operated a restaurant. The 1930 census for Baltimore and the 1949 city directory for Annapolis documents that William Pavleros, Thomas Christo's brother-in-law, also lived with the family. Pavleros, also born in Greece, was a partner in the restaurant. Garifalia Christo continued to live on Green Street despite her husband's death in Fort Howard in 1943, until 1978.

Thomas Edward Dickey acquired 173 Green Street in April 1978, retaining ownership for nearly one year. Dickey sold it to James L. and Dorothy C. Baker in March of 1979. Leslie E. and Martha R. Sanders became the owners in May 1981. The Sanders were responsible for substantially altering the interior configuration of the rear ell and for the construction of a rear addition. The 1981 additions and alterations were designed by local architect Charles H. Bohl, who was with the firm of Weller, Fishback, and Bohl from 1980 to 1991. The Sanders continued to own the property until October 1997, when it was purchased by Mark Joel Pipkin. The present owner-occupant, Pipkin has undertaken the restoration of the main block of the dwelling.

Chain of Title for 171-173 Green Street

1718:	James Stoddert surveyed for Amos Garrett
April 4, 1735:	Heirs of Amos Garrett to Dr. Charles Carroll Provincial Court Records Liber RD 2 Folio 311 Provincial Court Records Liber RD 3 Folio 76
February 20, 1752:	Green Street laid out by Dr. Charles Carroll
September 29, 1755:	Dr. Charles Carroll devised to Charles Carroll the Barrister
March 23, 1783:	Charles Carroll the Barrister devised to Nicholas Maccubbin-Carroll (nephew, name changed) Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WB 3 Folio 503
May 7, 1788:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll leased to James Flaherty

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August 6, 1789:	James Flaherty to Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll Release of lease Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NH 4 Folio 359
May 15, 1801:	Nicholas Maccubbin Carroll to Ann Carr and John Steel, in trust for the children of Carr Land Records of Baltimore County Liber NH 11 Folio 96
April 13, 1816:	Ann Carr and John Steel to John Hammond Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WSG 4 Folio 222
October 6, 1856:	John Hammond to Mary Eliza Elliott Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber NHG 6 Folio 17
February 1, 1878:	Heirs of Mary Eliza Elliott to John T.E. Hyde, Sr. Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 12 Folio 268
<u>171 Green Street</u>	
January 24, 1879:	John T.E. Hyde, Sr. devised to Emma M. Hyde Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber RID 1 Folio 378
September 26, 1885:	Emma M. Hyde to James D. Rayfield and Fannie V.D. Rayfield Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 26 Folio 411
March 1, 1893:	James D. Rayfield and Fannie V.D. Rayfield to Henry Graham Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 43 Folio 170
February 4, 1911:	Henry Graham to Juliet D. and John S. Strahorn Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 85 Folio 22
September 14, 1920:	Juliet D. and John S. Strahorn to Mary Cecilia McWilliams Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WNW 26 Folio 389

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May 23, 1966:	Mary Cecilia McWilliams, widow, to Anthony Shreve Hooker and I. Lee Bailey Hooker Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber LNP 1975 Folio 357
May 30, 1973:	Anthony Shreve Hooker and I. Lee Bailey Hooker to Peter James Murphy, III Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WGL 2595 Folio 248
August 14, 1973:	Peter James Murphy, III, to Thomas C. duPont and Blaine duPont Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WGL 2615 Folio 524
March 1976:	Thomas C. duPont and Blaine duPont to Historic Annapolis Foundation Historic, Scenic, and Open Space Easement
March 22, 1976:	Thomas C. duPont and Blaine duPont to Robert Edward and Marion D. Schlenzig Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WGL 2837 Folio 278
September 1, 1978:	Robert Edward and Marion D. Schlenzig to Robert R. and Pauline H. Brannan Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 3128 Folio 673
February 10, 1984:	Robert R. and Pauline H. Brannan to Peter B. and Kathy L. Miller Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 3696 Folio 864
<u>173 Green Street</u>	
January 24, 1879:	John T.E. Hyde, Sr. devised to Louis M. Hyde Will Records of Anne Arundel County Liber RID 1 Folio 378
December 30, 1890:	Louis M. Hyde to William H. Thompson Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber SH 38 Folio 173
September 22, 1904:	Jane A. Thompson, widow of William H. Thompson, Amanda Thompson Roe and Medford Roe, Bessie Thompson Olir and Albert E. Olir, Matlouie Thompson Winchester and Thomas C. Winchester, Jane A. Thompson, Trustee for Claude Gibson Thompson to Martha R. Thompson Equity Case #1625 Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber GW 39 Folio 150

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April 29, 1920:	Martha R. and Frank H. Thompson to William and Magdalene Perlitz Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WNW 13 Folio 187
October 23, 1925:	William Perlitz devised to wife Magdalene Perlitz
October 23, 1932:	Magdalene Perlitz devised to son William Perlitz
November 2, 1936:	William and Auguste Perlitz to William J. McWilliams, Trustee Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FAM 156 Folio 475
November 23, 1936:	William J. McWilliams, Trustee, to William and Auguste Perlitz Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber FAM 156 Folio 476
October 17, 1941:	William Perlitz and Auguste Perlitz to Thomas Christo and Garifalia Christo Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber JHH 248 Folio 59
April 28, 1978:	Garifalia Christo to Thomas Edward Dickey Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber WGL 3079 Folio 68
March 19, 1979:	Thomas Edward Dickey to James L. and Dorothy C. Baker Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 3183 Folio 775
May 27, 1981:	James L. and Dorothy C. Baker to Leslie E. and Martha R. Sanders Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 3412 Folio 457
October 10, 1997:	Leslie E. and Martha R. Sanders, by Wade T. Heisig, attorney, to Mark Joel Pipkin Land Records of Anne Arundel County Liber 8104 Folio 94

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	Mark J. Pipkin (173 Green Street)			telephone
street and number	173 Green Street			
city, town	Annapolis	state	Maryland	zip code 21401

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-514

John T.E. Hyde Twin Dwellings, 171-173 Green Street, Annapolis, Maryland
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 11

4. Location of Legal Description (173 Green Street)

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse

liber 8104 folio 94

city, town

Annapolis

tax map 52A

tax parcel 794

tax ID number 01390200

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-514

- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
Miller, Marcia M., and Orlando Ridout V. *Architecture in Annapolis: A Field Guide*. Crownsville, Maryland: Maryland Historical Trust, 1998.
Risjord, Norman K. *Builders of Annapolis: Enterprise and Politics in a Colonial Capital*. Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, 1997.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.119
Acreage of historical setting 0.119
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property at 171-173 Green Street has been historically associated with Parcels 794 and 795 as noted on Tax Parcel Maps 52A since the construction of the twin dwellings circa 1878. A single dwelling existed on the property as early as 1789.

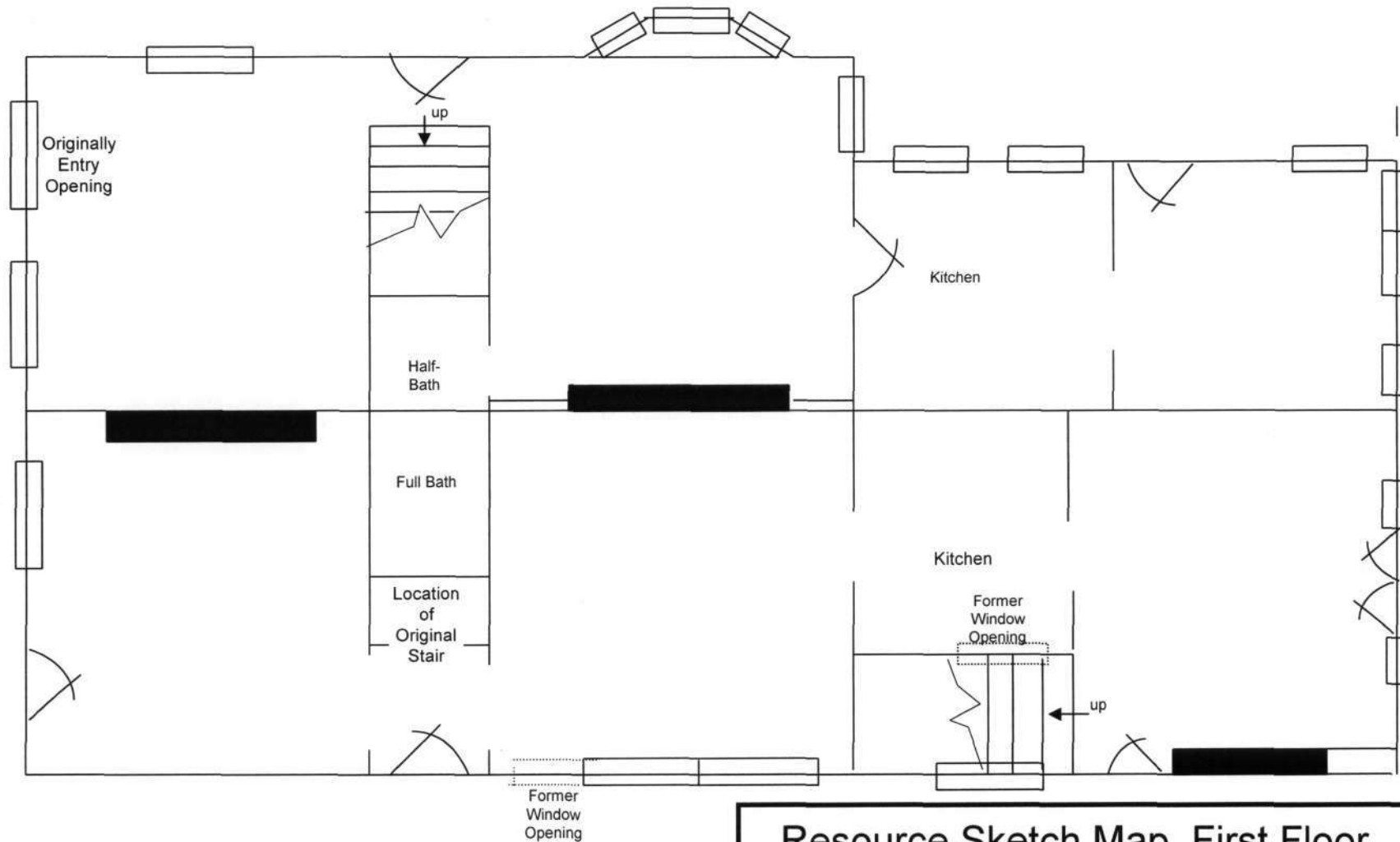
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Senior Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	May 20, 2006
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	D.C.

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



Resource Sketch Map, First Floor

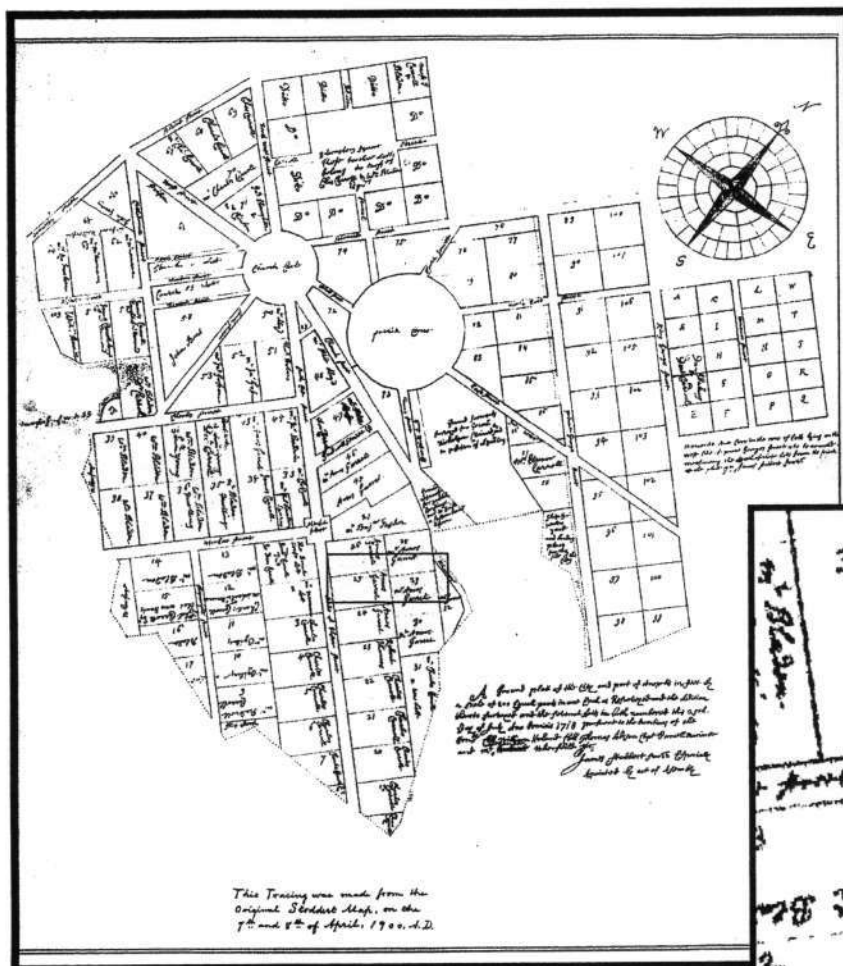
AA-514

171-173 Green Street
Annapolis, Maryland



not to scale

EHT Traceries
July 2006

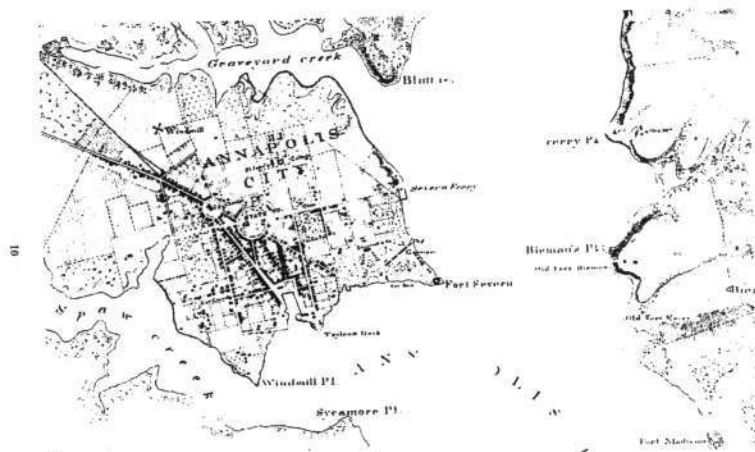


City of Annapolis James Stoddert Map, 1718



Enlargement of Lots
25, 26, 28, 29, and 30
Showing location of
Green Street

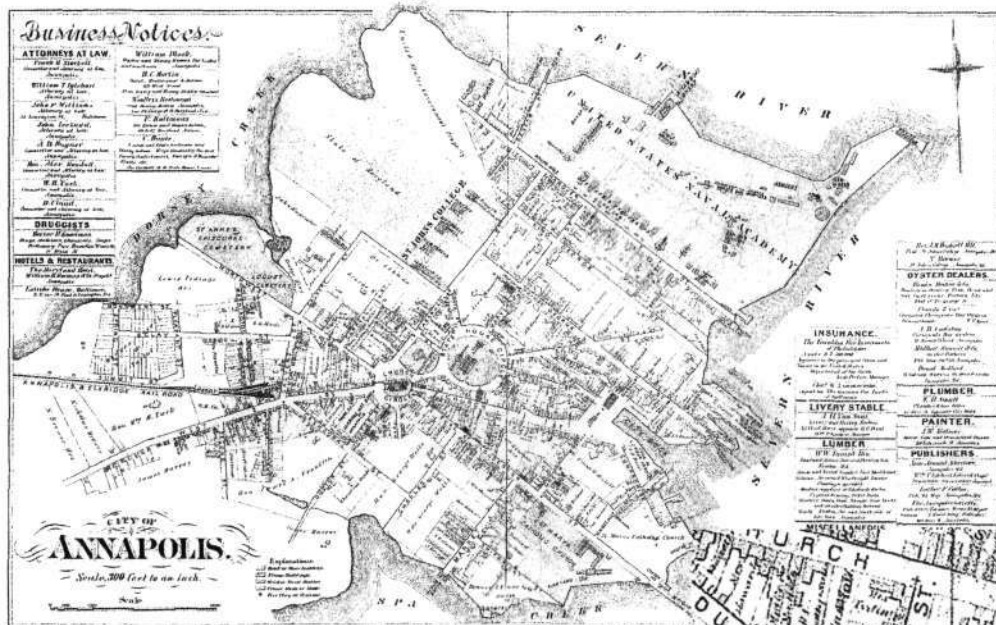
City of Annapolis Coast and Geodetic Map, 1844



"Annapolis in 1844 (From a Coast and Geodetic Survey Map of 1844)."

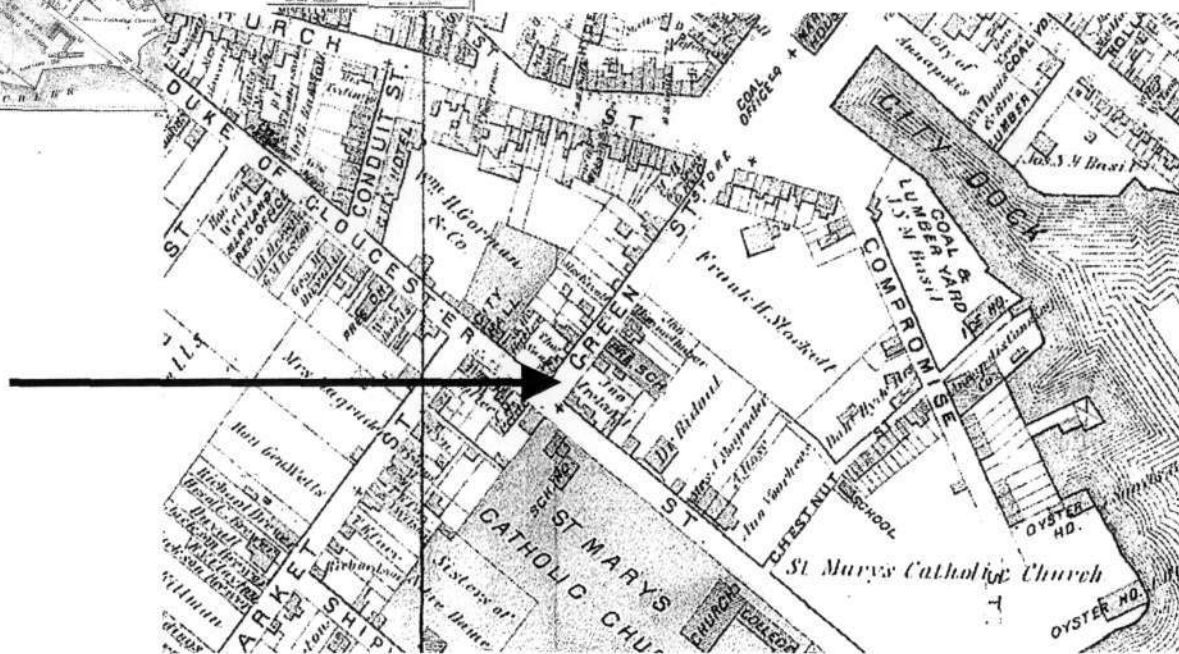
Green Street



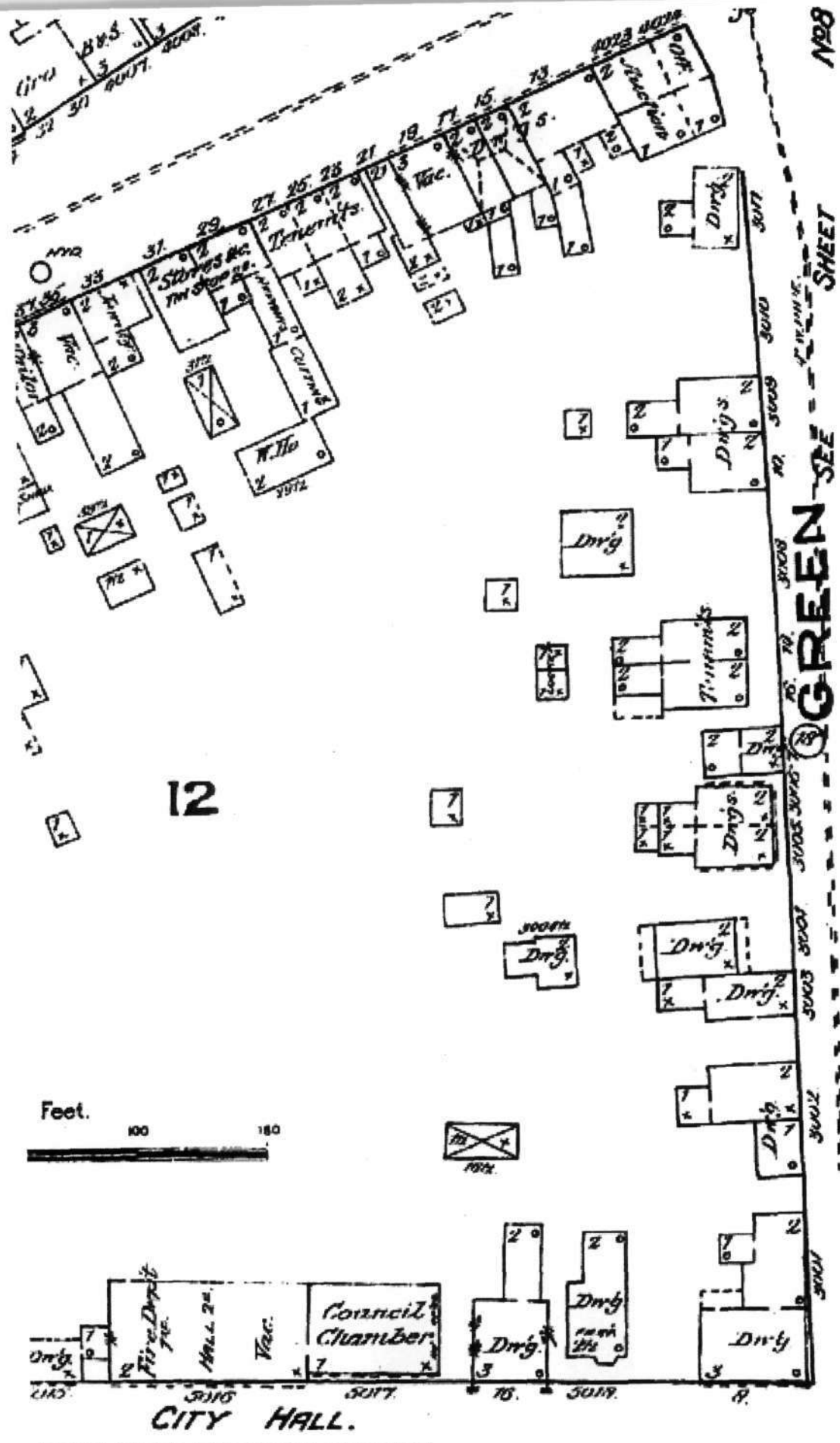


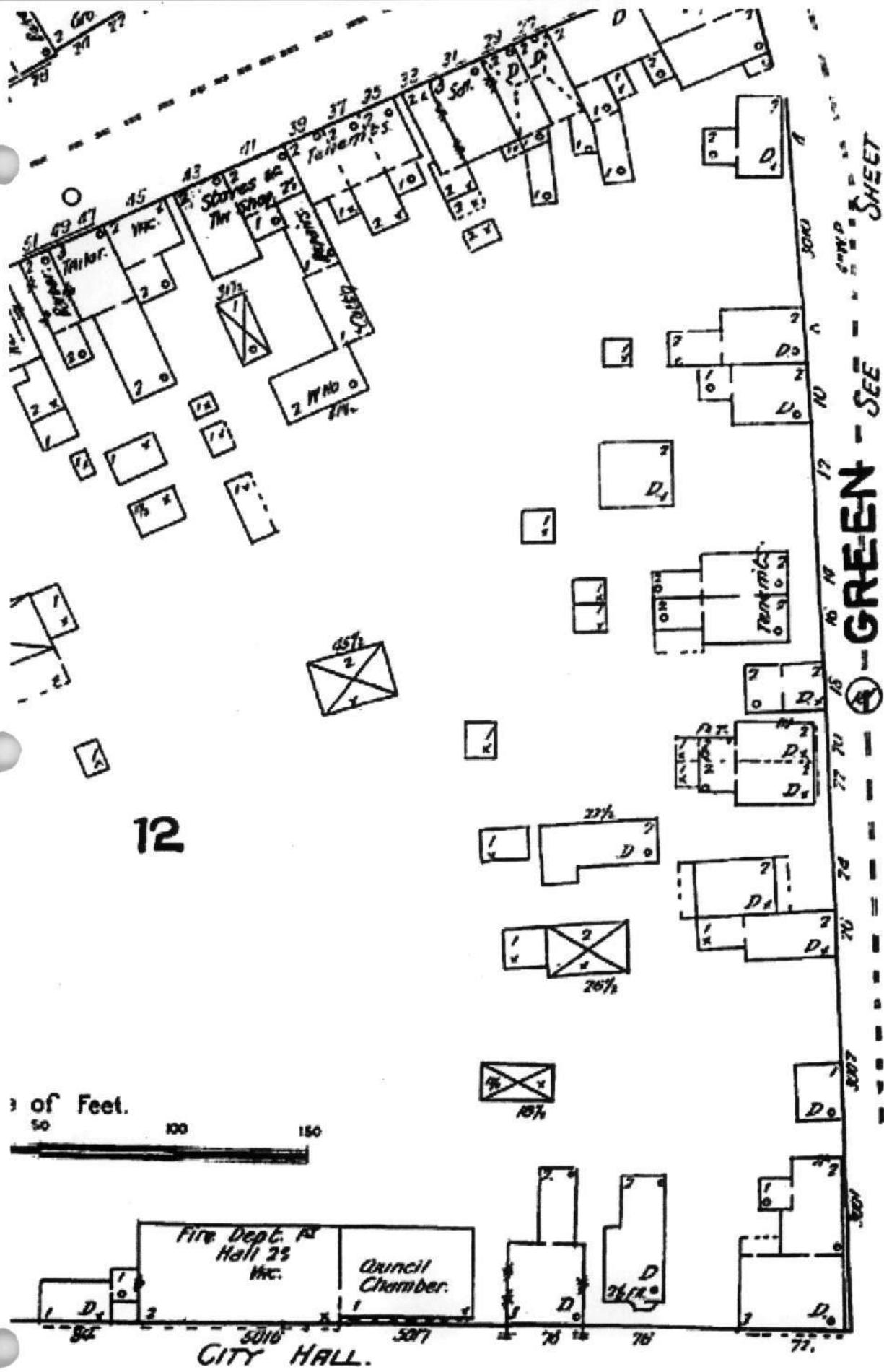
City of Annapolis G.M. Hopkins, 1878

Green Street



AA-514

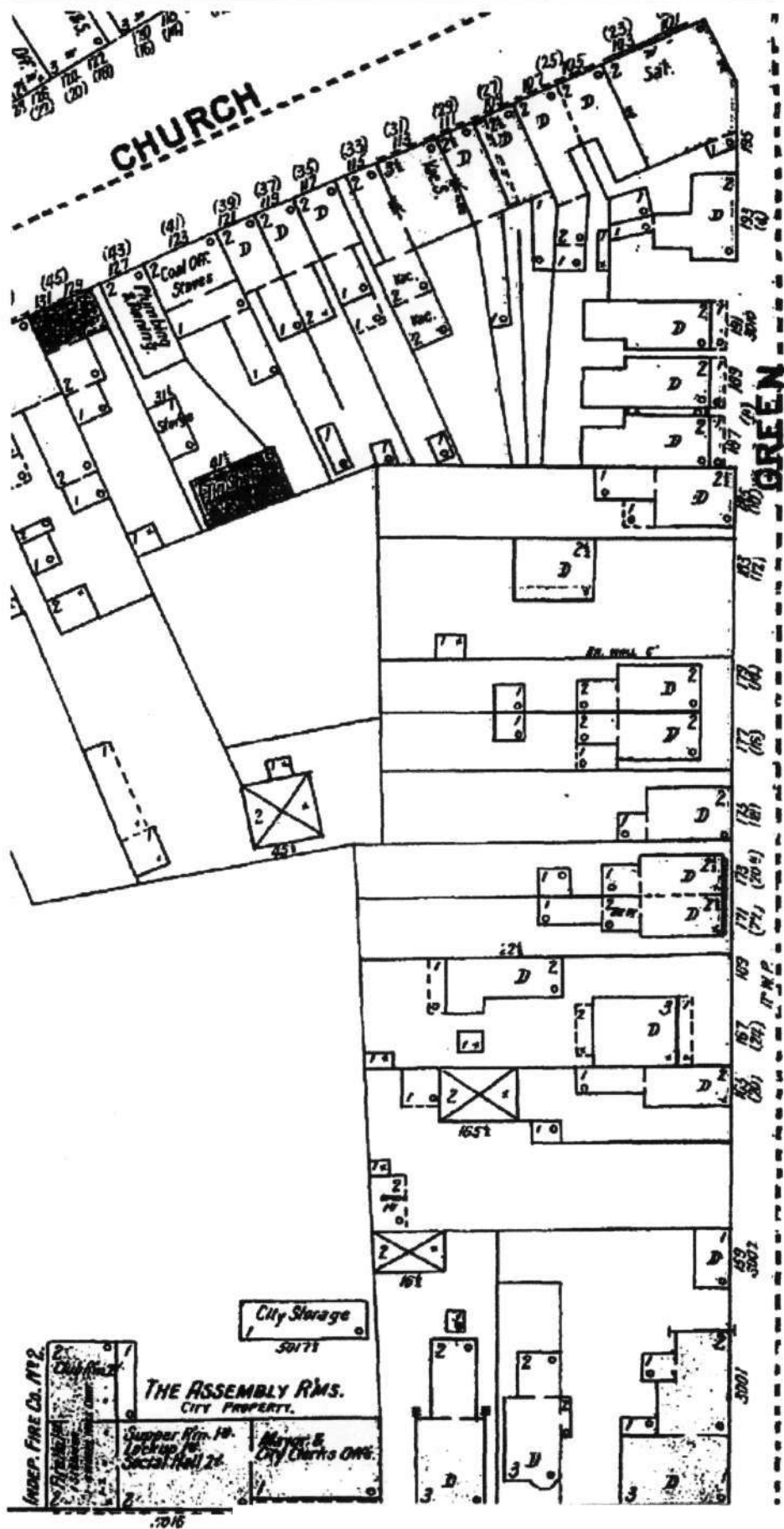




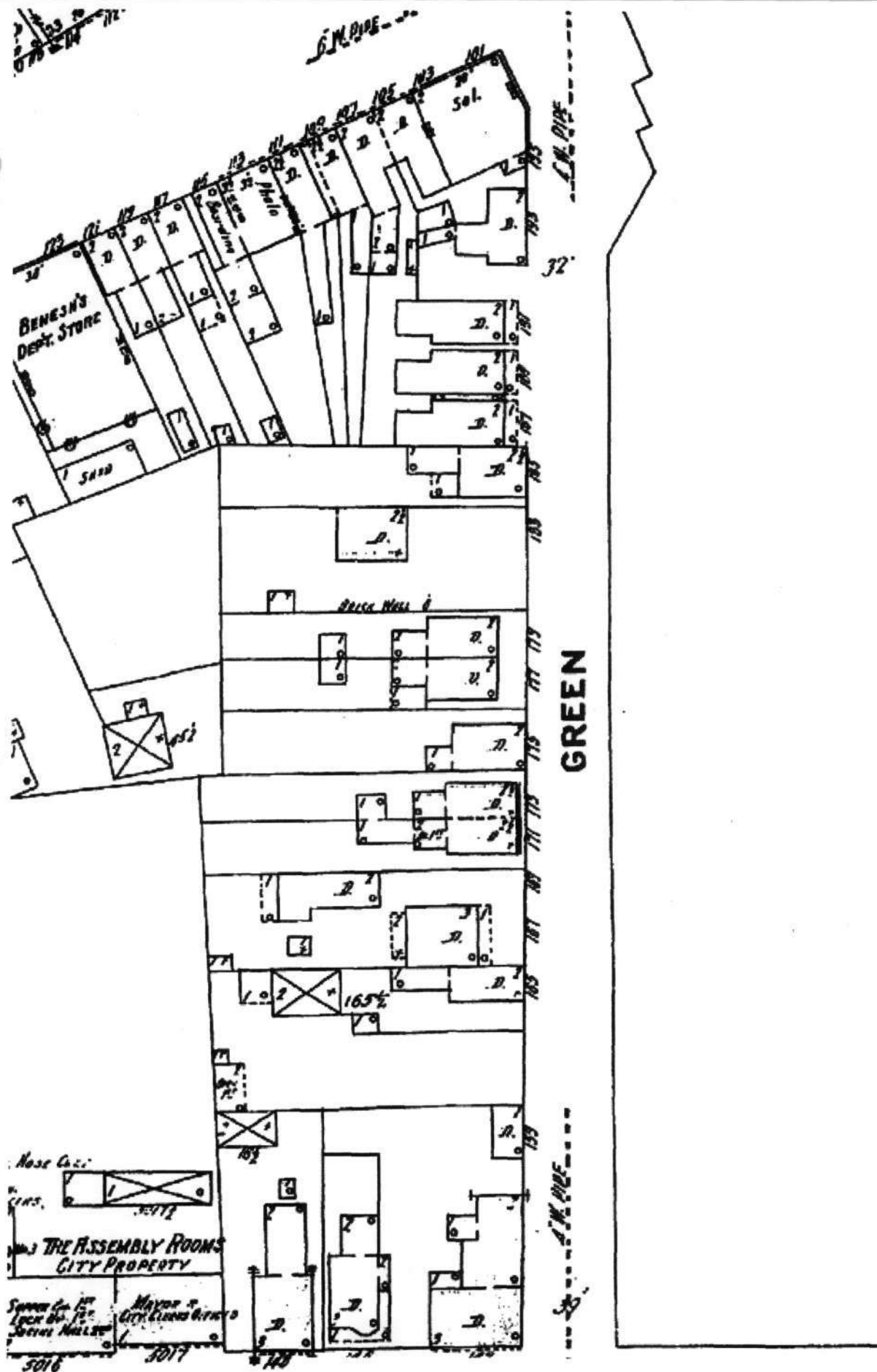
Fire Eng. No.	File No.	Letter No.	Approved -
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7744 CITY HALL

VOLUME 8

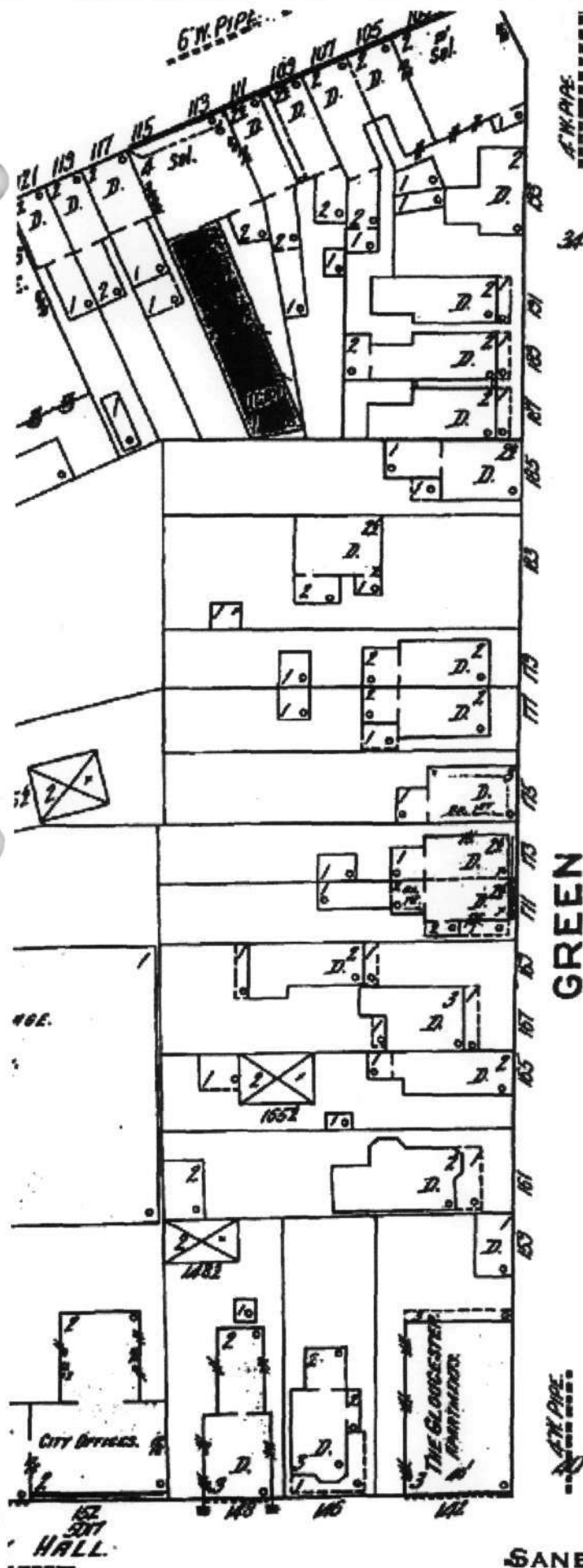


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1903
VOLUME 8

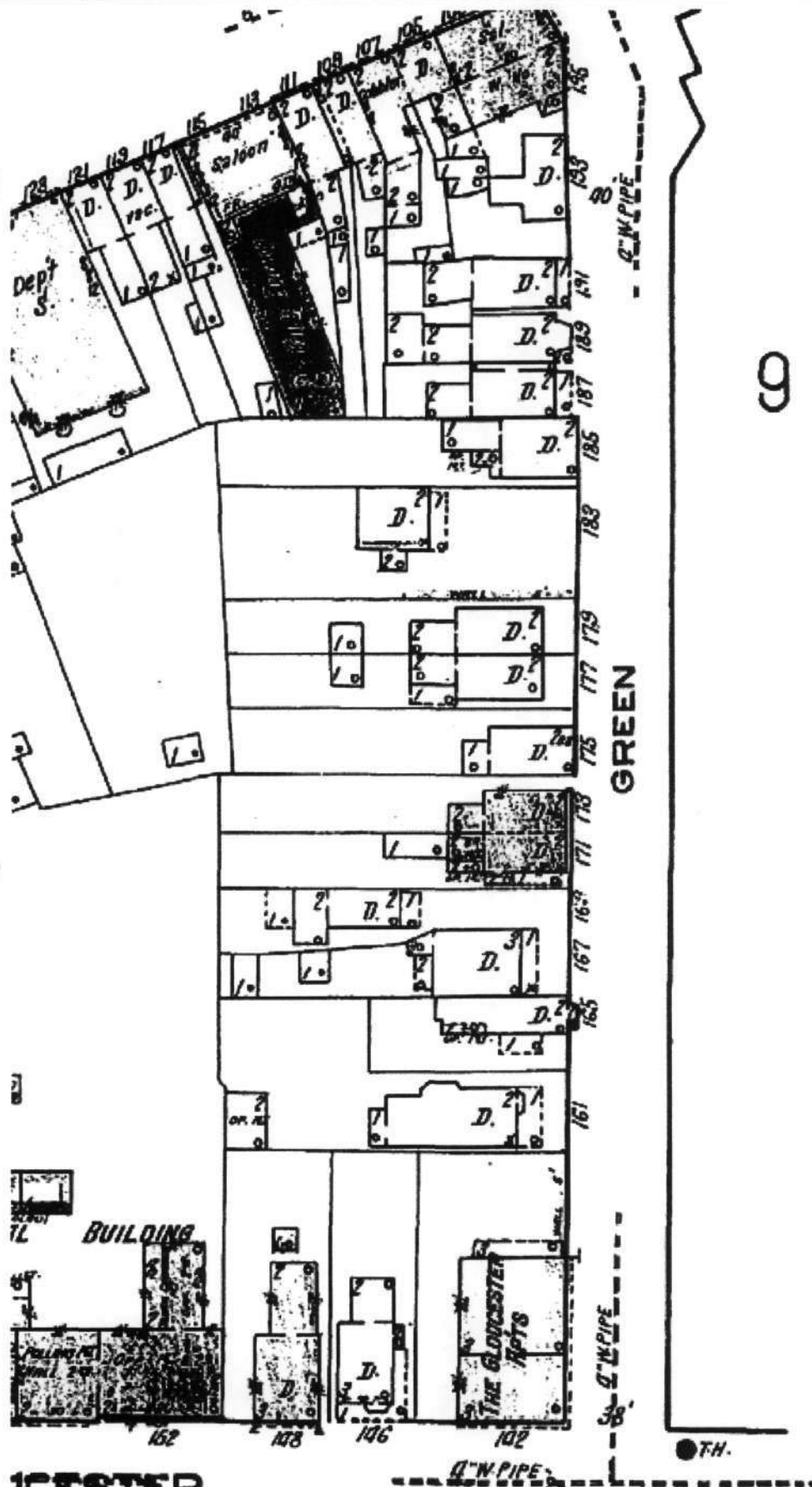


SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1908
VOLUME 10

AA-514



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1913
VOLUME 7



9

ICESTER

MARKET ST.

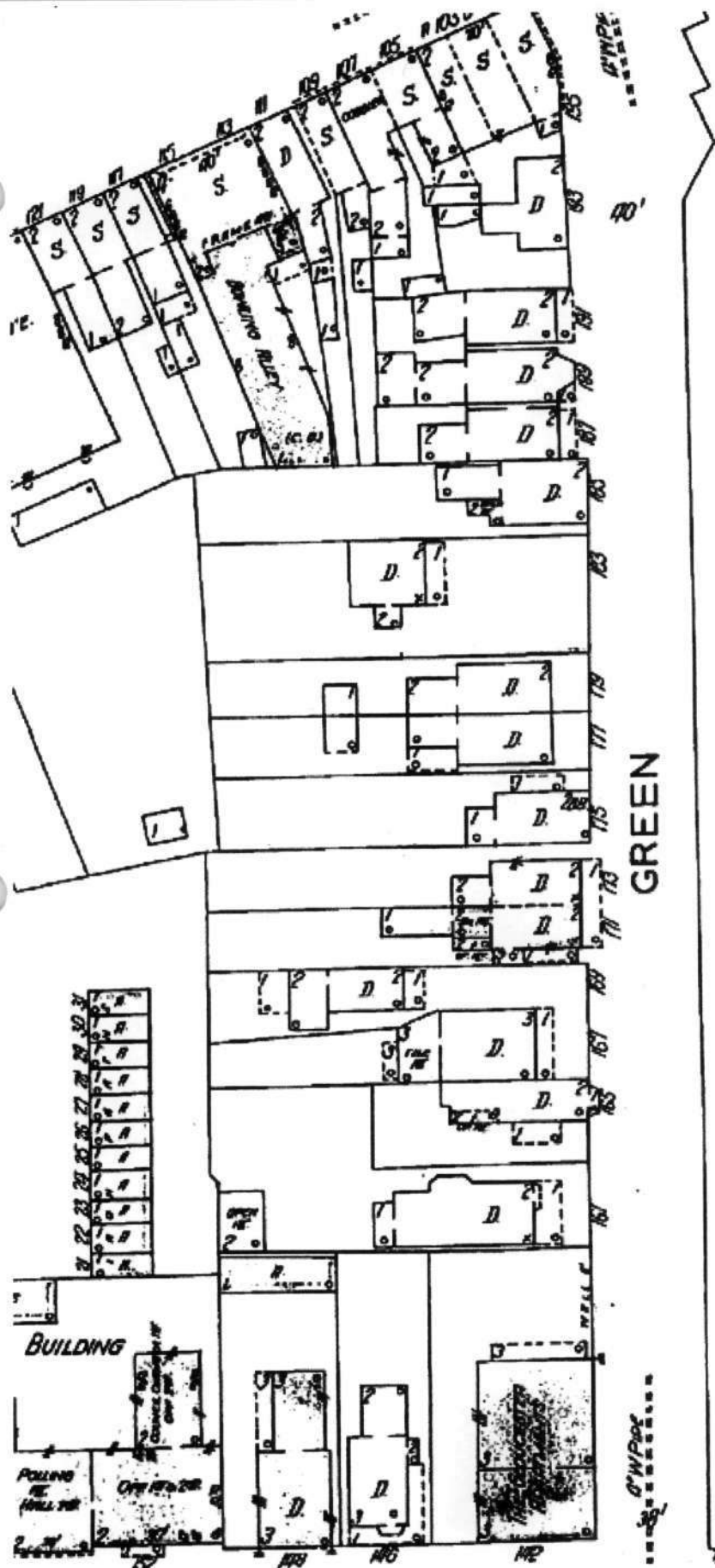
Scale of Feet



Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn

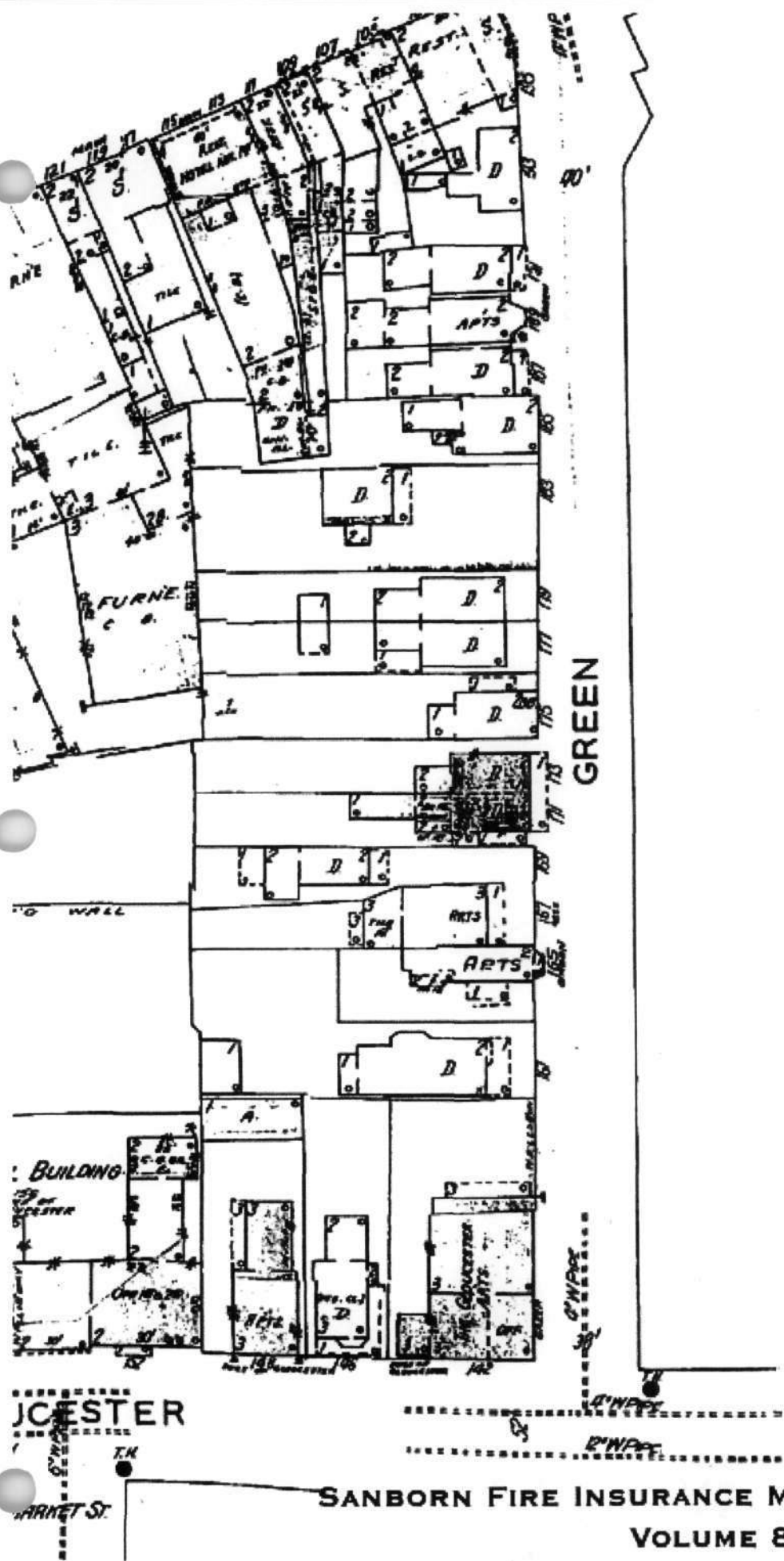
SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1921
VOLUME 8

AA-514

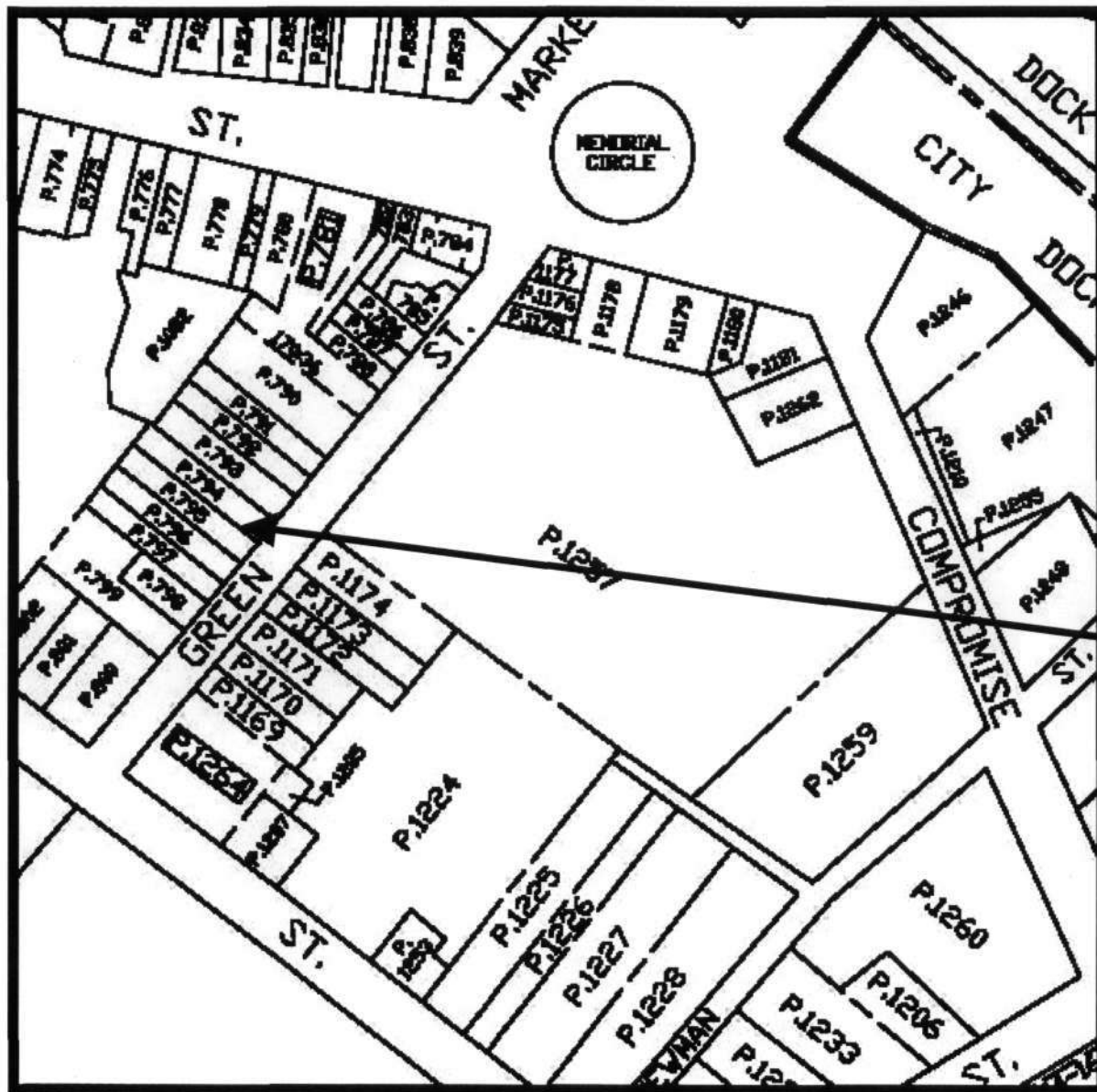


ICESTER
MARKET ST.
C.W. Road

SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1930
VOLUME 8



SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP, 1959 UPDATED
VOLUME 8



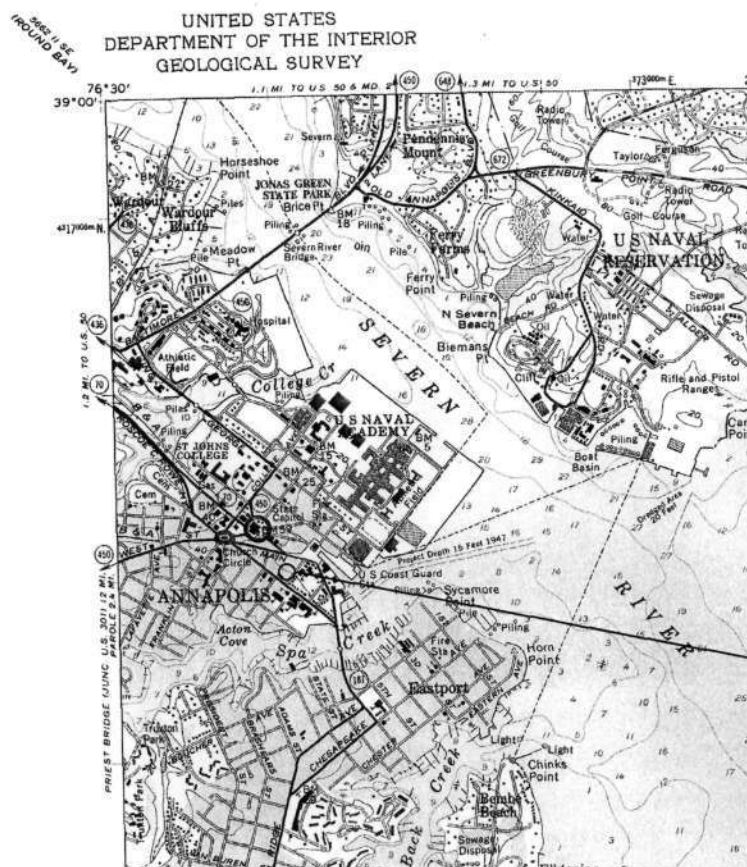
Tax Parcel Map of
Annapolis
Map 52A

Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

171-173 Green Street,
AA-514

Parcels 795/794

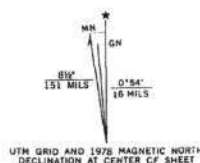


USGS Quadrangle Map
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
Green Street, Survey Phase 10

July 2006

171-173 Green Street,
AA-514

Annapolis, Maryland



Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1978. Boundary lines shown in purple compiled from latest information available from the controlling authority.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———

Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt - - - - -

U.S. Route State Route

ANNAPODIS, MD.

38076-H4-TF-024

1957
PHOTOREVISED 1978
DMA 5761 IV NW-SERIES V833



AA-514

171-173 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SE ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 22



AA-514

171-173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

2 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

3 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

4 OF 22



AA-514

171-173 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NW ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

5 OF 22



AA-514
173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST

6 OF 22



AA-514

173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHEAST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

7 OF 22



AA-514

173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

DECEMBER 2005

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

8 OF 22



AA-514

171-173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

NORTHWEST ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

9 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

MARCH 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

LIGHT STRUCTURE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

10 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR SE PARLOR LOOKING NORTHWEST

11 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR NW PARLOR LOOKING EAST

12 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR ELL LOOKING NORTH

13 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR SE ROOM LOOKING SOUTH

14 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR BAY ADDITION LOOKING WEST

15 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR HALL LOOKING NORTHWEST

16 OF 22



AA-514

171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR HALL LOOKING SOUTHEAST

17 OF 22



AA-514
171 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES
JANUARY 2006
MARYLAND SHPO
THIRD FLOOR LOOKING SOUTH
18 OF 22



AA-514

173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR SE PARLOR LOOKING SOUTH

19 OF 22



AA-514

173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR NW PARLOR LOOKING WEST

20 OF 22



AA-514

173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR HALL LOOKING NORTHWEST

21 OF 22



AA-514

173 GREEN STREET
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
TRACERIES

JANUARY 2006


MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR SE ROOM LOOKING SOUTH

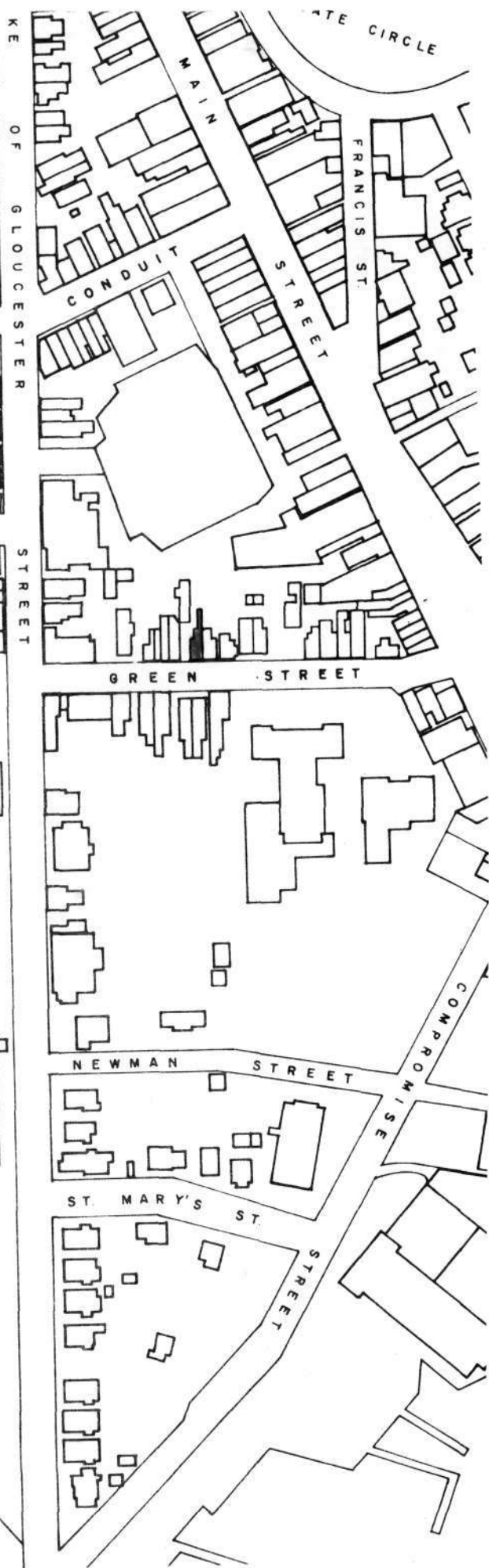
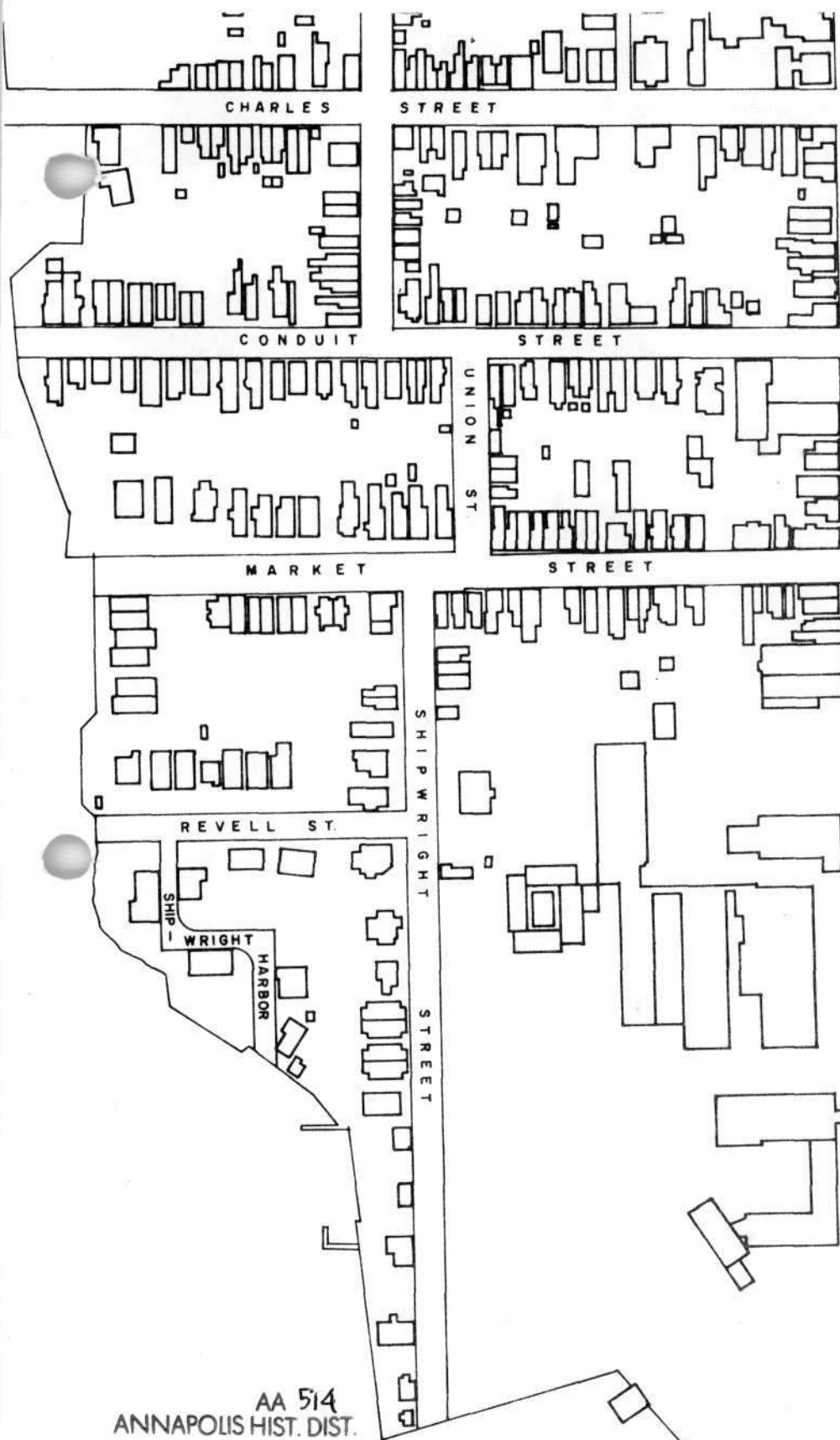
22 OF 22

0205142404

Form 10-445
(5/52)

1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland		HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY	
COUNTY	TOWN	2. NAME	
VICINITY	DATE OR PERIOD c. 1830s - '40s		
STREET NO. 171, 173 Green Street	STYLE Federal		
ORIGINAL OWNER	ARCHITECT		
ORIGINAL USE residences	BUILDER		
PRESIDENT OWNER Anthony Hooker/Christo	3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE		
PRESIDENT USE residences			
WALL CONSTRUCTION brick			
NO. OF STORIES two plus dormer attic			
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION		OPEN TO PUBLIC NO	
<p>171 and 173 Green Street is a double Federal House, each side has two bays and a roof dormer. 171 has been restored and not only shows what such restoration can do to improve the looks of a house, but should be a model for the other half. 175 has a front porch and front entrance. 171 removed the porch to the side, replaced 6/6 window sash, and removed paint from the bricks. 171 also has the advantage of an exposed flank which is attractive. Would be a pity if 173 were not restored; together these houses would add greatly to Green St., esp. due to proximity of other period houses such as 172 Green.</p>			
5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE		good	
			
6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)		7. PHOTOGRAPH	
8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.		9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER	
J.W. Burch		William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City	
		DATE OF RECORD	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



AA 514
ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET





PHOTOGRAPH BY
WILLIAM D. MORGAN

171-173 green ST.

VII / 19 / 67

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER: AA 514

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: SF Res

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ()

Good (X)

Fair ()

Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Federal

DATE BUILT: c.1830

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 171 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 297

OWNER: Robert R. & Pauline W. Brannan

ADDRESS: 323 Southwind Road
Towson, MD 21204

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (✓) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 2 x 3

Approximate Dimensions: 15 x 70

Entrance Location: at left side

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()

Development () Deterioration ()

Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()

Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-514

Gabled dormer with returns; dentiled brick cornice; splayed brick arches at windows, entrance removed to left side; side porch on slender turned columns; two-story bath addition at rear of left wall.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Altered Federal townhouse, one of a pair. Despite removal of entrance and later side porch, pair is important to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
 Moderately Built Up(✓) Densely Built Up()
 Residential() Commercial()
 Agricultural() Industrial()
 Roadside Strip Development()
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



171 Green

AA 514

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

SE Elevation/camera facing NW

AA-514

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 1608

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: SF Res

ORIGINAL USE: SF Res

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ()

Good (X)

Fair ()

Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Federal

DATE BUILT:

c.1830

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 173 Green Street

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Res Map 32 Par 296

OWNER: Leslie E. & Martha B. Sanders

ADDRESS: 173 Green Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (X) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer () Asbestos Shingle ()
Bonding Pattern: Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle () Sheet Metal (X)
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches (X) Towers () Cupolas () Dormers (X) Chimneys (X) Sheds () Ells (X)
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable (X) Hip () Shed () Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Number of Bays: 2

Approximate Dimensions: 15 x 40

Entrance Location: Right

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Gabled dormer, brick dentil cornice, torus mold window and transom door trim, full width porch probably later, with slender turned columns; sash later.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Good Federal townhouse with later sash and porch, part of a pair with 171 Green. Important to streetscape.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
Moderately Built Up(✓) Densely Built Up()
Residential() Commercial()
Agricultural() Industrial()
Roadside Strip Development()
Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983



CHARLES

STREET

CONDUIT

STREET

MARKET

STREET

UNION ST.

REVELL ST.

SHIP -
WRIGHT HARBOR

SHIPWRIGHT STREET

KE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

CONDUIT

MAIN

STREET

FRANCIS ST.

WATER CIRCLE

GREEN STREET

NEWMAN STREET

ST. MARY'S ST.

COMPROMISE

AA-514

AA 1608

ANNAPOLIS HIST. DIST.

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 SCALE IN FEET





AA-514

~~AA-1608~~

173 Green

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

& Elevation/camera facing nw